The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6237.—VOL. XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, May 26th, at her residence, 288, George-street, Sydney, Mrs. W. M. Palmer, of a son.

On the 27th ultimo, at her residence, 13, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Parr, of a son.

On the 29th ultimo, at Campbelltown, the wife of Mr. William Burrell, of a fine son.

On the 31st ultimo, at her residence, 57 (late 48), Parramatta-street, Mrs. W. Pratt, of a daughter.

On Sunday, May 31st, at her residence, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. James Fryer, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Wynyard-square, Mrs. J. G. Waller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th ultimo, at the residence of B. Francis, Esq., 2, Lyons-terrace, by the Rev. M. R. Cohen, Mr. S. Hoffnung, merchant, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Solomon Marks.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ultimo, at Newcastle, Henry George, infant son of Mr. W. W. Rowe, aged 8 months.

On May 30th, at Redfern, Richard William, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Walker, late of Worcestershire, England, after a short illness, aged 22 years, deeply regretted.

On the 31st ultimo, at her residence, Upper Fort-street, of a slow fever, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. John Pashley, and second daughter of Mr. George Marlow, aged 18 years, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of her parents, Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of William Henry Watkins, George-street, aged three years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship AUSTRALASIAN, JAFFRAY SCHALES, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, 11th of JUNE, at 1 o'clock p.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £185.
European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
Rates of freight on gold-dust, 2 per cent.
NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

THE steamer MOSQUITO is now open for towing vessels, lightering, or removing any kind of lumber, on moderate charges with dispatch. Orders received on board at Marsden's Wharf; or any orders left at LANE and CO.'S, George-street, will be attended to. GEORGE MARSDEN. April 20th.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, DAILY, from the Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; leaving at 12 noon and 5 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—The public is reminded that these swift and favourite Steamers continue to ply at the usual hours, and at the usual low rates.

FROM PARRAMATTA.
8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FROM SYDNEY.
9 a.m., 1·15 and 4 p.m.
FARES:—
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s. 6d.
Without any charge for omnibus.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to the MANNING direct.—The WILLIAM IV., THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
Cabin ... 50s. Steerage ... 30s.
N.B.—Next trip on TUESDAY next, via Newcastle.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE, via NEWCASTLE.—The KIAMA, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8 p.m.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY and ULLADULLA.—The ILLAWARRA, for MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, and KIAMA.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8 a.m.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The MULLOGH, now loading at the Albion Wharf, will sail on THURSDAY EVENING, 3rd June. E. J. BLAXLAND.

STEAM to THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 9.
The following trip of the Waratah from Sydney to Wide Bay will be on Wednesday, 30th June.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 15th June, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS to WIDE BAY.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship WARATAH, leaving Sydney for Wide Bay TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, will not be again despatched for Wide Bay until Wednesday, 30th June.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER, H. LANE, master, will sail on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, sails on FRIDAY next.
Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner GLEANER is now ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD, COX, and CO., Baltic Wharf.
N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR MORETON BAY, with quick despatch.—The A1 favourite trader VIXEN, being hourly expected, will commence loading immediately on her inward discharge, and sail within a few days, full or not full.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The regular trader DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NAIS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZROY RIVER direct.—The A1 schooner JENNY LIND, CURRAN, master, is ready to take in cargo at the Circular Quay, for the abovementioned ports, and will sail on TUESDAY, the 8th June. LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—For Passengers only.—The regular trader WANDERER will clear at the Custom House THIS DAY.
For passage only apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—To follow the ZONE.—The barque TARBET CASTLE, T. S. DOWNS, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The brigantine VANQUISH, SCOTT, master, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched early next week.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG.—The brig FORTUNE, S. S. WAISH, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324 (late 177), George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-know clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIVIER, master, having the principal portion of her cargo already on board, will be early despatched.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to EBSWORTH and CO.

FOR PORTLAND BAY direct.—Has room for a few tons light freight only.—The clipper schooner EAGLE, J. LEDDRA, master, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged, will be dispatched this week.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

A TEN-TON BOAT for SALE, at the Liverpool Dam. Apply to J. S., Hurlers' Home, Camperdown.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS to OTAGO.—A fine first-class Vessel, whose arrival is daily expected, has been chartered for the above port, and will sail within a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON DIRECT.—The clipper brig LEVERET, TOUTBECK, master, will load at Grafton Wharf, and, being under charter, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having very superior cabin accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for NELSON.—To sail positively on SATURDAY.—The regular trader OCEAN QUEEN, R. ARNOLD, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and being under engagement for her return trip, will be despatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—Will clear TO-MORROW.—The fine schooner JESSIE, RITCHIE, master, is completing her loading at Moore's Wharf, and will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FRANCIS, Captain BROWN, for PORT COOPER, positively clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. All shipments must be completed and passages engaged by THIS EVENING, as the vessel will sail punctually to her appointed time.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular Trader.—The fine fast sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and have her usual dispatch. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND, the schooner CHRISTOPHER GEORGE.
For freight (payable in Sydney) or passage apply on board; or to R. J. FORD, Exchange.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The GERTRUDE, Captain DUNNING, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have her usual despatch.
Apply on board; or to GILFILLAN and CO.

MONTHLY LINE of VESSELS to NEW CALEDONIA.—The PERSEVERANCE will start from Sydney to Port de France, the 10th of June. She has room only for a few tons goods.
For freight or passage apply to EDWARD TEILLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or to GEORGE TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

FOR MANILA.—The fine fast-sailing clipper ship CONSTANT, is to sail on the 6th of June. She has excellent accommodation for passengers and room for some goods.
For particulars apply to Captain E. UYTTENHOVEN, on board, Macnamara's Wharf; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The very superior and fast-sailing A1 ship ASTERION, 1281 tons register, JOSIAH SNOW, commander, will sail on SATURDAY next, for the above port, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers to India and overland route to England.
Apply to Captain SNOW, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—To Shippers of Stock to New Zealand.—The brig FANNY A. GARRIGUES, 300 tons burthen, admirably adapted for the conveyance of Stock, is now open for CHARTER. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the ketch TWINS. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP CAROLINE, from LIVERPOOL.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS, against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them, in duplicate, THIS DAY, to the undersigned. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1858. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

TO CAPITALISTS and STEAM-BOAT PROPRIETORS in SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.—MANLY.—The contract for the running of steamers to the Pier at Manly expiring on 12th NOVEMBER, 1858, the proprietor is ready to give, on terms, after that period, the exclusive use of the pier for one, two, or three years, to any responsible party who will contract to run a first-class steam-boat three times a day. One with an awning deck, venetian blinds, fitted up expressly for passengers, making four trips (the distance from Circular Quay, Sydney, to and from Manly, being only 15 miles), would ensure a very great increase on the 30,000 persons that visited this favourite watering place last year. The object of this notice appearing thus early is, that the proprietor and others are desirous of entering on further operations, in buildings and improvements now in suspense, in consequence of the communication being but twice a day. Applications to be forwarded on or before 1st AUGUST next, and to be addressed to EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

OBSERVATORY, Sydney, June 1st, 1858.—On and after THURSDAY, June 3rd, the Time Ball at the Observatory will be dropped every day, Sunday excepted, at mean noon. The ball will be raised 5 minutes before noon.
The dropping of the time ball will be the signal for firing the gun at Fort Macquarie. Until farther notice, the time ball signal may not be sufficiently accurate to be employed in rating chronometers.
W. SCOTT, Astronomer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 1st June, 1858.
THE HONORABLE THE TREASURER acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Pounds (£30), enclosed in an anonymous communication, forwarded to his address, of which the following is a copy, viz:—"For land occupied in 1847 and 1848—rent not paid, now sent."
HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—It being considered desirable to close the subscription lists at an early day, Treasurers of Country Committees, and other gentlemen who have collected money for the Indian Relief Fund, are respectfully requested to forward the amounts and lists of subscriptions to the office, in Sydney, on or before June 30th.
Gentlemen who have placed their names on the lists are requested to transmit the amounts to the Honorary Treasurer, at the Oriental Bank, Pitt-street, at their convenience.
CHARLES KEMP, honorary secretary.
G. K. INGELOW, honorary treasurer.
Committee Room, Exchange, Sydney, 31st May.

NOTICE.—North Shore Steam Ferry Company.—The Directors of this Company will hold a Special Meeting on MONDAY, the 7th June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of Confiscating Shares in this Company, held by parties who have not paid the calls thereon, to whom the requisite notice has been given, in terms of the 66th clause of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.
Office, Queen-street, 31st May, 1858.

ELECTORAL REFORM LEAGUE.—The advertised Public Meeting will be held, THIS EVENING, at Mr. AITON'S, Unity Hall, Balmain, to petition the Legislature to pass the Electoral Reform Bill. Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

BAND OF HOPE.—School of Arts.—TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), the Leviathan, her model, construction, fittings, construction and machinery, by Mr. E. P. HOULDSWORTH. Admission to adults 6d., to children 1d., as usual. H. B. LEE, secretary.

DONEGAL RELIEF FUND.—The gentlemen appointed to act as a committee, at the public meeting held at the School of Arts on Monday evening last, are respectfully requested to attend at the Committee Room, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, for the transaction of business. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, hon. secretary.

DONEGAL RELIEF FUND.—GENERAL COMMITTEE:

Ven. Archdeacon M'Encroe	Mr. Edward M'Encroe
Daniel Egan, Esq., M.L.A.	Patrick Freehill
W. B. Dalley, Esq., M.L.A.	M. Riley
D. H. Deniehy, Esq., M.L.A.	Rev. M. A. Corish
Very Rev. J. J. Therry	Mr. James Butler
Dr. M'Kellar	John Hourigan
Mr. James Hart	Captain Moriarty, R.N.
Mr. Alderman Hogan	Mr. Lawrence Corcoran
Andrew Lenehan, J.P.	David Robinson
R. O'Connor	Rev. J. Keating
J. Caldwell	Mr. W. P. Casey
Rev. H. N. Woolfrey, O.C.	James O'Heir
Mr. Walter M'Eviliy	F. Callaghan
O. J. Carraher	J. V. Gorman
Randal M'Donnell	— Hogben
Jeremiah Donovan	Daniel M'Clennan
T. O'Neill	Rev. D. M'Quinn
Alderman Raper, J.P.	Mr. W. Dolman
Clinton	J. J. Curran
George Hurley	R. Cook
Morgan O'Neill	D. Donovan
John Dwyer	Dr. Vaughan
William Cowan	Mr. Jeremiah Moore
John Davis	O'Dowd.

With power to add to their number.
WILLIAM M. DAVIS, hon. secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ROBERT WOODLEY, Quarryman, who resided at Miller's Point for many years, and was last heard of in the Bathurst District, about three years since, is requested to write to his son, WILLIAM WOODLEY, at Mr. Lockwood's, mast maker, Lower George-street. Any person who can give any information respecting the above will be rewarded.

JOHN CALDER, formerly of Bendigo, is requested to communicate with LIDDLE and COWPER, Sandhurst or Melbourne. A letter for him in the Post Office, Sydney.

MR. FRANCIS WAY, of Covent Garden, is earnestly requested to communicate his address to his brother ROBERT, Union-row, New Kent Road. A letter has been sent him to the Post Office, Sydney.

SHOULD THIS meet the eye of Mr. or Mrs. LUNDERKIN, from Ireland, their brother PATRICK FOILAN will be glad to hear from them, addressed CLAPPERTON and FINDLAY'S, 11, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

THE REV. WILLIAM BIRD, late of Gainsboro', Lincolnshire, England, who arrived in Auckland by the ship CHAPMAN, about January, 1857, and left Wellington, New Zealand, in March, 1857, for the Nelson Settlement, and has not since been heard of. Any information respecting the above gentleman will be thankfully received by his relatives in England, at the vicarage, Gainsboro'; or by the undersigned,
W. B. RHODES, and Co., Wellington, N. Z.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Sydney.
WILLIAMS, DICKSON, and CO., Melbourne.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—Great Southern Railway.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd June, 1858.—In addition to the ordinary trains, Special Trains, first and second class, will be despatched during each of the race days, according to the requirements of the public.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—The 2.30 p.m. down train, from Sydney, will not run beyond Parramatta.
The 3 17 p.m. up train, from Parramatta to Sydney, will leave Parramatta at 3·20 p.m.
The 2·5 p.m. up train, from Campbelltown, will be discontinued.
By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN RAE, secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 1st June, 1858.

AMERICAN AMPHITHEATRE.—ROWE and MARSHALL, managers.—Open every evening. Second time in the colonies of the new, grand, romantic spectacular Pantomime of DON QUIXOTE and SANCHO PANZA, which was greeted by an overwhelming house with thunders of applause on its production on Monday night. Don Quixote, Mr. Charles de Vere; Sancho Panza, Mr. H. Adams; Countess Malvino, Mrs. J. A. Rowe. HERNANDEZ, the acknowledged premier horseman of the world, appears every evening, in his unparalleled acts of equestrianism. Young RAPHAEL, the intrepid South American rider, nightly elicits immense applause. Clowns to the arena, Messrs. De Vere and Adams. Leader of the orchestra, Mr. Charles Eigenschenck. Doors open at 7, to commence at half-past 7. Dress circle, 3s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Boxes can be secured daily at the office from 10 till 3. CHAS. V. HOWARD, agent.
Fourth afternoon performance, Saturday June 5th.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. RUFFORD'S Benefit.—The performances will commence with Shakspere's sublime tragedy of MACBETH, with all the original music. To be followed by a Concert, and concluded with the laughable farce, entitled DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO PARRAMATTA?

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7, commence at half-past 7 precisely. Prices: Boxes 3s., upper circle, 2s., pit 1s., gallery 6d. Private boxes, to hold 8 persons, £1 1s. each. JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

CONCERT.—Bull and Mouth Hotel. Continued success of EASTWICK, the new comic singer.

CONCERT.—Bull and Mouth Hotel. Screams of laughter at EASTWICK. New songs, new characters.

ARGYLE ROOMS, open, THIS EVENING, and every evening in the week (except Friday). Herr Appel's splendid band will attend. Doors open at half-past 7. Admission one shilling. Dancing at 8 precisely.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. STANLEY'S Concert will take place THIS EVENING, in the new Schoolroom, Marsfield.

MASONIC BALL.—A MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 2nd June instant, at 7 precisely. ROBERT PHENNA, Hon Secretary.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—An adjourned MEETING of the Members will be held THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. (1) To receive the committee's report on the proposed "Sale of Liquors General Licensing Act." (2) To resume discussion on the report on "Brokerage." ADEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange, 2nd June.

IN THE Insolvent Estate of JAMES NAIMBY SHUTTLEWORTH.—Creditors in this estate are particularly requested to attend a Meeting, to be held at my Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 7th June, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—ADDRESSES of THANKS to the Queen and the Governor-General in reference to her Maj-sty's Grant of Letters Patent to the University will be lying for signature at Mr. Windeyer's Chambers, Elizabeth-street North, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, and FRIDAY, the 4th June. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

SUNDAY SALE OF LIQUOR BILL.—A Public MEETING will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 3rd instant, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, in order to take measures for presenting a petition to the Legislature, drawing their attention to the 45th clause of the "Publicans' Licensing Bill," by which it is proposed to open the public-houses from 8 to 10 o'clock on the Sunday evening, thereby destroying the peace and good order of the Sabbath, and promoting vice and immorality.
The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock, by Thomas Holt, Esq., and the following ministers and gentlemen, among others, are expected to take part in the proceedings:—

Rev. M. Cowper	Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.
Rev. S. C. Kent	Hon. D. Jones, M.L.C.
Rev. Archdeacon M'Encroe	A. M'Arthur, Esq.
Rev. — Quick	— Charles, Esq., M.D.
Rev. W. Lumsdaine	J. Caldwell, Esq.

By order of the Committee,
H. B. LEE, hon. secretary.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, SURRY HILLS.—Lecture this evening, "Nineveh and its Ruins," by Thomas Kimmis, Esq.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—"The Water we Drink," by Mr. CANE, at his school-room, Stanley-street. Tickets to admit TWO, one shilling. The lecture will commence at half-past seven.

CASH ADVANCES on deposit of Deeds of Properties for SALE. R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer and valuer, George-street, corner of Jamison-street.

MONEY to LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Elizabeth-st. North.

£700 TRUST MONEY.—To LEND, on the security of real property. Apply to R. J. and G. WANT, solicitors, No, 139, Pitt-street

£100 TO £10,000 to Lend upon Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-st.

£1000 to LEND, in small sums. Apply H., HERALD Office, stating security.

£15,000, IN SUMS from £100, to LEND, G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge sts.

£200,000 to LEND, at 7 per cent. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£150,000 LENT on Farms and City Property. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION of TEACHERS. The Teachers connected with the Church of England schools in the diocese of Sydney are informed that the next voluntary Examination is appointed to take place on the 30th of June next, and three following days, at the Church of England Schools' Office, Lyons-buildings, 152, George-street, Sydney. Certificates will be awarded by the Board of Examiners to the successful candidates, and the Lord Bishop of Sydney will recommend the holders of these certificates to the honorable the Denominational School Board for an increase of stipend. Candidates must signify their intention of being present in writing, addressed to the Inspector, at the above office, on or before the 20th of June.

THE COLONIAL SUGAR-REFINING COMPANY. The above named co-partnership and co-partnership trade having been duly dissolved by me, by deed under my hand and seal, I hereby caution all parties indebted to the said Company not to pay over any debts or moneys due by them to the said Company, without receiving the discharge of myself and each individual member of the said co-partnership or Company.
Dated at Sydney, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
JAMES ROBEY.

TO BUILDERS.—Some repairs are required in the roof, plastering, &c., of two or three houses. Any practical man capable of undertaking the job, at a moderate price, and without the intervention and expense of a surveyor, can apply by letter to EMPLOYER, HERALD Office.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY will preach in the Congregational Church, Newtown, on SUNDAY MORNING next, and the Rev. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON will preach in the Evening. Services to commence at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 p.m. On the following TUESDAY, June 8th, the foundation stone of the enlarged building will be laid by the Rev. Thomas Binney, at half-past 3 o'clock. A public Tea will also be held. Several ministers and friends will be present to address the meeting after the tea. Further particulars will appear in future advertisement. Collections will be made after each of the above services, towards the fund for the enlargement of the Church.

TENDERS will be received, until twelve o'clock on FRIDAY, 11th June, for REPAIRS to the STEAM TUG, Bendigo. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the Colonial Architect, Sydney. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Tug, Bendigo," and addressed (if by post prepaid) to the Honorable the President of the Board of Land and Works, Public Lands' Office, Melbourne. The Government will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.
(Signed) C. GAVAN DUFFY,
President or the Board of Land and Works.
Public Works' Office, Melbourne, 22nd May.

TENDERS FOR KILN-DRIED FLOUR.—TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon of FRIDAY next, the 4th proximo, (on behalf of the Government of India,) for the immediate supply of 100 tons of Kiln-dried Flour, packed in sound barrels, and subject to approval by a Board of Survey.
A sample barrel, distinctly marked with the Tenderer's name, to be left at the Colonial Store.
If the flour that it may be proposed to offer be of foreign manufacture, it must be delivered in original packages, and the brand named in the tender.
Payment will be made in cash, upon certificate from the Surveying Officers that the quantity has been duly delivered, and passed as fit for the public service.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Colonial Storekeeper.
HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.
The Treasury, New South Wales, 28th May, 1858.

PARRAMATTA.—To Stonemasons, Carpenters, &c.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a Schoolroom in St. John's parish. Plans and specifications to be seen at Rev. B. L. KING'S. Tenders, stating time of performing the work, mode of payment, security for the due performance of the contract to be sent to J. M. GOULD, Esq., solicitor, Church-street, on or before THURSDAY, 10th June. No obligation to accept the lowest, or any tender.

LOST, BILL of EXCHANGE, £12 6s., in favour of Bing and Co., payable at the Union Bank; payment stopped. A reward by bringing it to BING and CO., 16, Bridge-street.

LOST, on Friday Evening, between Liverpool and Pitt streets, an AGATE BEAD BRACELET, set in silver. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. RUCKER, Custom-house, will be rewarded.

LOST, a GOAT, spotted black and white, right horn bent. Whoever has found the same, and returns it to Mrs. MAHONEY, will be rewarded. Inquire at Mr. SMITH'S, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

SABLE BOA LOST, on the Parramatta Road. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, in or near Sussex-street, a GOLD RING, set with seven small stones. It was in a small chamois purse. The above will be paid to any person bringing the same to Mr. MCINTOSH, grocer, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Bathurst streets.

£1 REWARD.—To Constables and others.—LOST, near Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, a small Black and White DOG; long hair, bushy tail, yellow spot over each eye. Any one bringing him to No. 105, Botany-street, Surry Hills, will receive the above reward.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Bathurst Plains, on the night of the 18th instant, one Black Mare, small star on forehead, and white spot on off rump, with black points, branded 1T near shoulder, and crown brand on off shoulder. Also, one light bay Horse, black points, small star on face, branded JF off shoulder, and JF off side the neck. If strayed, any person delivering the above to the undersigned, shall receive a reward of two pounds each; or if stolen, the sum of ten pounds each, upon the conviction of the offender or offenders. JOHN TREWREN. Keiso, May 27.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed, on the 17th May, from S. Lucas' paddock, Ashfield, one dark bay saddle HORSE, branded J W off shoulder, a little white on forehead, switch tail. Whoever will bring the said horse to JOSEPH BIDDLE, Parramatta Road, will receive the above reward.

THE UNDERMENTIONED CHEQUES having been STOLEN from Mr. JOHN M'LAUGHLAN, of Solitary Creek, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment of them having been stopped:—
Drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, by R. B. Dawson.

No. 871, dated 13th May, 1858,	Philip Horan	£7	3 6
No. 872, " 13th "	William Lockhart	7	14 0
No. 873, " 15th "	Carcear	4	0 0

Mount Lambie, 28th May.

CAUTION.—To Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.—The undernamed NOTES having been lost, and the same having been stopped at the several Banks, all persons are hereby cautioned against receiving, or in any way negotiating the same:—
Four notes, £5 each, Bank New South Wales, numbers 35,336—41,634—4297—and 23,662.
One note, £5, Commercial Bank, number 9643.
Four notes, £10 each, Bank New South Wales, numbers 9561—9434—8881—and 8334.
One note, £10, Commercial Bank, number 16,573.
N.B.—A reward of £5 is offered for the recovery, on application to JAMES M'GUIRE, Bolony, Shoalhaven; or to F. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Public are cautioned not to CREDIT or Harbour my wife, ELIZ BETH ARMSTRONG, she having left her home without any just cause or provocation. JAMES ARMSTRONG, Parramatta.

NOTICE.—I hereby CAUTION all persons not to trust or harbour my wife LYDIA ANN BIBETTE, she having left me without any just cause of provocation. THOMAS BIBETTE, Parramatta.

GOVERNMENT BALL.—The Gentleman who mistook a long Reversible Waterproof COAT, will oblige by returning it to Mr. STUART, Custom House Agent, Custom House.

A. B. LAW, Pawnbroker (from J. Curby's), 110, Cumberland-street. Money advanced on every description of property.

DRAWING CLASSES (Mr. DELOHERY'S) assemble on TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, 7 to half-past 8. 167, Pitt-street.

D. BUIST and SON'S Pianoforte Warerooms.—Pianos tuned, repaired, and removed. 254, George-street.

M. E. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), George-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. H. MARSH, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing. Address D. BUIST and SON, George-street.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c. Pianos for SALE or hire. Hunter-street.

LONDON Coffee and Dining Rooms, 4, Hunter-street. Substantial dinners 1s., 12 till 3 daily.

HOLLIDAY'S New Oyster and Refreshment Room is now open. 4, Hunter-street, George-street.

REMOVAL.—The Business of J. LUBLIN, Hatter, corner of George and Hunter streets, has removed to 9, Mountcastle's, 319, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. RUSSELL, Solicitor, has removed from 181, Pitt-street, to Lyons-building, No. 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, Sydney.

REMOVAL.—CHARLES TEAKLE, Auctioneer, Broker, and Commission Agent, from No. 9, Macquarie-place, to No. 293, George-street, the spacious stores lately occupied by Mr. William Busfield, near the Royal Hotel.

RUBBISH REMOVED cheap. Apply No. 32, York-street, next to Parker's Hotel.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, as Engineers and Founders, under the style of Napier, Postlethwaite, and Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All the moneys due to, and all the liabilities of the late co-partnership will be received and paid by the undersigned, Francis Napier. Dated this 26th day of May, A.D. 1858.
FRANCIS NAPIER.
JOSEPH POSTLETHWAITE.
Witness to both signatures, R. W. ROBERTS, solicitor, Sydney.

With reference to the above advertisement the business heretofore carried on by Napier, Postlethwaite, and Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the style of F. Napier and Co.
FRANCIS NAPIER.

THE UNDERSIGNED has appointed Thomas Buckland, Esq., to act as his attorney during his absence from the colony. H. M. JOSEPH, 8, Macquarie-place.

COOKERY.—Price sixpence, post paid, 8d., THE HANDBOOK OF DOMESTIC COOKERY, containing directions for preparing upwards of 400 dishes. "This little book contains as much as is usually given in those at 5 or 6 times the price." Glasgow Book Warehouse, 249, Elizabeth-street.

STAYS made to order; guaranteed to fit. Mrs. PIPER, 268, George-street, near King-street.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c., &c.
To the Sheriff of New South Wales or his Deputy.
GREETING:—
WHEREAS upon the petition to the Honorable the Judges of our Supreme Court of New South Wales of HENRY WOODWARD of Park-street Sydney in the colony of New South Wales fruiterer against THOMAS LAWLESS MICHAEL LAWLESS JAMES M'CROSSEN HENRY WRIGHT PATRICK CARNEY JOHN GREEN and JOHN LENEHAM carrying on business under the name style or firm of Thomas Lawless and Company fruiterers of Sydney Melbourne and Geelong it appears to us that the said firm of Thomas Lawless and Company are justly and truly indebted to the said Henry Woodward in the sum of seventy pounds of lawful money of Great Britain for cash lent by the said Henry Woodward to the said firm of Thomas Lawless and Company And that on or about Monday the 24th day of May instant the said Patrick Carney one of the partners of the said firm suddenly disappeared from Sydney with it is believed a considerable sum of money in his possession belonging to the said firm and has absented himself from Sydney and is still absent therefrom with intent to defeat and delay the said Henry Woodward and others the creditors of the said firm in obtaining payment of their just debts and did thereby commit an Act of Insolvency Whereupon the said Henry Woodward prays that the estates of the said Thomas Lawless and Company might be sequestrated for the benefit of their creditors And whereas it further appears to us that under and by virtue of a certain rule nisi made and granted by this honorable Court on the 29th day of May instant under the hand of William A. Purefoy, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney and under the Seal of the said Court the estate of the said Thomas Lawless and Company was placed under sequestration in the hands of the said Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney until the same should be thereafter adjudged to be a sequestrated, or the said petition should be discharged now therefore we command you that you summon the said Thomas Lawless Michael Lawless James M'Crossen Henry Wright Patrick Carney John Green and John Lineham carrying on business under the name style or firm of Thomas Lawless and Co. that they appear before our Justices of our Supreme Court on SATURDAY the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to shew cause if they have any why their estate should not by sentence of the said Court be adjudged to be sequestrated for the benefit of their creditors and return you then and there this writ with whatever you have done thereupon.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight our Chief Justice of our said court at Sydney this thirty-first day of May in the twenty-first year of our reign.
WILLIAM A. PUREFROY (L.S.)
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
BRENT CLEMENTS RODD, Attorney for the Petitioning Creditor, 132, Pitt-street, Sydney.

To Thomas Lawless, Michael Lawless, James M'Crossen,

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—HINTER SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Mr. Butterfield and family			£1 17 3
Robertson			1 0 0
J. Pemell			1 0 0
Mrs. Gordon			5 5 0
Mr. Harrison			1 0 0
S. S.			1 1 0
B. D.			0 5 0
The Rev. W. Hodgson (Liverpool)			0 2 6
Collected by the Rev. Percy Smith after sermons at Jamberoo			3 3 0
	Terry's Meadow...	£3 11 10	
	Shell Harbour	2 14 0	
			9 17 3
Mr. W. J. Lavers, second subscription, being the amount won from Mr. Thomas, of Newtown, in a rifle match with him			5 0 0
The Rev. L. E. Threlkeld			2 2 0
George Thornton, Esq., M.L.A.			3 3 0
Box on Pyrmont Bridge			0 15 1

Collected at the Supreme Court.

Mr. J. A. Read		£1 1 0
Frank H. Stephen		1 1 0
H. C. C.		0 10 6
A. P. Mackechnie		1 1 0
George Uhr		1 1 0
Francis G. Austen		1 1 0
S. Patterson		1 0 0
A Friend		1 1 0
Edward Lee		1 1 0
John Phelan		1 1 0
Carter		1 1 0
		£10 19 6

COLLECTED AT PANBULA (TWOFOLD BAY).

John Lloyd, R.N., J.P.		£2 0 0
Richard Hart		0 10 0
Charles Robertson		0 2 6
William Vaughon		0 2 6
James Ponsonby		0 2 6
Joseph Todd		0 2 6
John Jost		0 2 6
William Small		0 2 6
Syrus Covington		0 10 0
Samuel Parker		0 5 0
Adam Salantyne		0 2 6
John Beasley		0 2 6
John Clynick		0 2 6
D. S. Kirkwood		0 10 0
Michael Farrell		0 10 0
A. M'Canaland		0 10 0
W. A.		0 10 0
Dr. Bligh		0 10 0
		£6 17 6

COLLECTED AT RICHMOND.

By Rev. J. Elder, and Dr. Selkirk.

George Bowman, Esq., J.P.		25 0 0
Miss Bowman		0 10 0
Susan Brewer		1 0 0
Sloper Cox, Esq.		5 0 0
Mrs. Sloper Cox		5 0 0
Rev. James Cameron		1 1 0
Mrs. Cameron		0 10 0
Mrs. Dede		1 0 0
Miss Dede		0 10 0
John Dean		0 0 9
Rev. John Elder		2 0 0
Ditto ditto, sacramental alms		5 17 3
Mrs. Everest		1 0 0
Mr. Andrew Farrell		0 5 0
Mrs. Long		0 5 0
Mr. John Long		0 5 0
John Selkirk, Esq.		3 3 0
Mrs. Selkirk		2 2 0
Miss C. E. Selkirk		0 10 0
Master Thomas Edward Selkirk		0 10 0
Master J. Alexander Pryce Selkirk		0 10 0
Master Henry Selkirk		0 10 0
Mrs. Seymour		0 10 0
Mr. William Town		2 0 0
Andrew Town		1 0 0
L. D. Whitaker, Esq.		2 0 0
Mrs. Whitaker		1 0 0
		£62 19 0

By W. Bowman, Esq., J.P., and Mr. John Ducker.

W. Bowman, Esq. J.P.		10 0 0
Mr. W. M. Benson		1 1 0
Mr. William Bragg		0 10 0
Thomas Buckton		0 5 0
Isaiah Bell		0 5 0
Thomas Bailey		0 5 0
Thomas Brown		0 5 0
Isaac Cornwell		1 1 0
Thomas Chalmers		0 10 0
William Cornwell		0 5 0
George Creek		0 5 0
Thomas Cristford		0 5 0
John Ducker		1 1 0
R. H. Ducker		0 5 0
Samuel Davidson		0 5 0
John Ezzy		1 0 0
Mrs. William Esther		0 5 0
Mr. Stephen Field		1 0 0
J. H. Grinsell		1 0 0
George Guest		1 0 0
Richard Griffiths		0 5 0
Mrs. Hughes		0 5 0
Mr. Richard King		0 10 0
William Lockery		0 5 0
Miss Martin		0 10 0
Mr. John M'Ginnity		0 5 0
John Matheson		0 5 0
Edward Myers		0 1 0
Jos. Onus		1 0 0
George Oldfield		0 5 0
Mrs. Parkinson		1 1 0
Mr. Joseph Pitt		0 10 0
Robert Potts, senior		0 5 0
J. H. Rutter		1 1 0
William Smith		0 10 6
Thomas Sullivan		0 10 0
Montgomery Shepherd		0 5 0
William South		0 5 0
William Tomkinson		0 10 0
William Tunseth		0 5 0
George Turner		0 5 0
Charles Whitaker, Esq.		1 1 0
Mr. Henry Witney		0 10 0
Edward Webb		0 5 0
Edwin Young		0 10 0
		£32 0 6

By W. Bowman, Esq., J.P., and Edward Powell, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Robert Biddle		0 10 0
John Bridger		0 5 0
John Crowley		1 0 0
George Cross		0 10 0
Thomas Carter		0 5 0
John Cornwell, junior		0 5 0
John Duncombe		0 10 0
Mrs. Douglass		0 10 0
Miss Douglass		0 10 0
Mr. John Davis		0 5 0
James Esther		0 10 0
William Farlow, senior		2 0 0
Mrs. Faithful		1 0 0
Mr. William Farlow, junior		0 3 6
Thomas Howel		1 0 0
George Hough		0 10 0
Edward Inall		0 5 0
Rudolph Kroehnert		0 5 0
Thomas Kirk		0 10 0
Patrick Kenny		0 5 0
Mrs. Lewis		0 5 0
Mrs. Maloney		0 10 0
Edward Powel, Esq., J.P.		1 0 0
Mrs. G. M. Pitt		1 0 0
Mr. William Phipps		0 5 0
Benjamin Richards		2 0 0
Joseph Stubbs		0 10 0
Benjamin South		0 10 0
William Scott		0 10 0
William Stinson		0 5 0
William Thorley		1 0 0
Frederick Thompson		0 10 0
Thomas Williams		1 0 0
Richard Watts, senior		0 10 0
George Wood		0 10 0
		£21 3 6

By Mr. Gow and Mr. Jones.

Mr. Thomas Ashton		0 5 0
Miss Brownley		0 5 0
Mrs. Brett		0 0 4
Cox		2 0 0
Mr. Abraham Cornwell		1 0 0
Thomas Cooper		0 5 0
Miss Collins		0 5 0
Mr. Thomas Cowan		0 0 6
William Dean		0 5 0
Mrs. William Dean		0 5 0
Miss Dunn		0 2 6
Mr. Robert Eggleton		0 5 0
William Gow		1 1 0
James Henry		0 5 0
John Heath		0 5 0
Edward Hewett		0 5 0
William Heath		0 2 6
J. S. M.		0 10 0
Mr. Thomas Johnson		0 2 6
John Meyer		0 5 0
John Markwell		0 3 6
Mrs. Magis		0 2 6
Mr. Philip Marila		0 2 6
David Nichols		0 5 0
Mrs. Nichols		0 2 6
Mr. John Nichols		0 2 6
John Pope		0 1 0
Thomas Richards		1 0 0
William Sharp		1 0 0
Joseph Sharp		1 0 0
Mrs. Stuart		1 1 0
Mr. William Small		0 5 0
James South		0 5 0
Mrs. Silks		0 5 0
Mr. Charles Shepherd		0 2 6
Mrs. Tilling		0 2 6
Mr. James Ward		0 10 0
Mrs. James Ward		0 10 0
Mr. John Walden		0 5 0
Mrs. Ward, sen.		0 2 6
		£15 7 4

COLLECTION IN KURRYJONG.

Mr. William Aston		1 0 0
George Anderson		0 5 0
Thomas Anderson		0 2 6
Robert Barrett		0 5 0
William Butler		0 2 6
Henry Bridger		0 2 6
Cummins		0 5 0
Mrs. Cummins		0 5 0
Miss Campbell		0 5 0
Mr. Charles Day		0 2 6
John Douglass		0 1 0
Daniel Eaton		1 0 0
Mrs. Eaton		1 0 0
Mr. William John Hany		0 10 0
John Hany, jun.		0 5 6
A Friend		0 5 0
Mr. Pierce Greenlies		0 1 0
William John		0 5 0
Thomas John		0 5 0
John Lemrock		0 10 0
John Mayo		0 10 0
Joseph Mitchell		0 2 6
Robert Pitt		1 0 0
James Roberts		0 10 0
Philip Rich		0 5 0
Richard Skuthorpe, jun.		0 5 0
Thomas Stanford		0 5 0
Henry Steens		0 1 0
		£9 19 0
Total from Richmond		£141 9 4
Less paid collector at Kurryjong		3 3 4
		£138 6 0

COLLECTED AT SOFALA.

Harold M'Lean, P.M.		2 0 0
J. Walford, J.P.		3 0 0
H. A. Palmer		2 0 0
T. Andrews, M.R.C.S.		1 0 0
R. M. Brown		1 0 0
— Cuner		1 0 0
R. Bowes		1 1 0
H. Hinton, M.R.C.S.		2 0 0
T. Corbett		1 1 0
— Rey		1 0 0
J. Williamson		1 0 0
G. Cuff		0 10 6
J. M'Dermid		0 10 0
J. Smeed		1 1 0
J. B. Martin		1 1 0
Mrs. M'Lean		1 1 0
John M'Ginnis		0 10 0
H. Mason		0 5 0
Mrs. Chisholm		0 5 0
W. and J. Fulton		0 10 6
T. Harland		0 5 0
W. Lonergan		1 0 0
John Attwood		0 10 0
W. Piper		0 10 6
A Friend		0 1 0
J. Haslam		0 2 6
W. Rogers		1 1 0
S. Croines		0 2 6
W. Walker		0 10 0
John White		1 0 0
W. Malony		0 2 6
D. Foley		0 10 6
John Cummins		0 2 6
George Rhodes		0 2 6
J. F. M. Willyard		1 1 0
Alfred Barr		0 5 0
J. Bendel		0 5 0
S. Jones		0 5 0
G. Bruce		1 0 0
Mungo and Co.		0 10 0
Thomas M'Guigan		0 2 6
S. Gard		1 0 0
H. Nave		0 2 6
G. Thorncliffe		0 5 0
W. Mitchell		0 5 0
G. Lindberg		1 0 0
W. M'Carthy		0 2 6
G. Beattie		0 5 0
John Devlin		0 10 0
A. Mackay		1 0 0
James Love		0 10 0
W. Casey		0 5 0
Mrs. Say		0 5 0
W. Bendel		0 2 6
Mrs. Devlin		0 2 6
J. Moyle		1 0 0
R. Beath		0 5 0
John Bright		0 5 0
H. M'Cuddon		0 10 6
— Hermann		0 2 6
W. Pickard		0 5 0
J. W. Willis		0 5 0
James Anderson		0 2 6
G. Morehouse		0 10 0
Mrs. Willyard		0 5 0
John Heath		0 10 0
J. N. Watson		0 5 0
J. Poulsom		0 5 0
W. Harvey		1 0 0
M. Mendel		0 10 6
R. Gosden		0 10 6
S. Harris		0 5 0
W. Johnson, J.P.		1 0 0
J. Kelly		0 5 0
John Gale		1 1 0
Richard Brown		1 0 0
Samuel Taylor		1 1 0
William Harris		0 10 6
J. Warwick		0 10 0
Neil Morrison		0 5 0
Maurice Collins		0 5 0
P. L. Cloete, P.M.		2 0 0
F. B. Gouldesbury		
		£53 2 0

Mr. John Harris' List.

Isaac Roberts		1 2 0
David Roberts		0 10 6
M. Morris		0 2 6
Camillo Valenti		1 1 0
John Geake		0 5 0
John Smith		0 2 6
Peter Hume		0 2 6
William Cobber		0 2 6
Ditto, second subscription		1 0 0
S. Scantlebury		0 2 6
John Sawyer		1 1 0
Edmund Batty		0 1 0
G. Flynn		0 2 6
John Neill		0 2 6
John Birtles		0 2 6
William Davis		0 2 6
George Hersey		0 5 0
Joseph Bennet		0 5 0
John Lisle		0 2 6
George Leslie		1 0 0
W. J. Bell		0 5 0
C. J. Laessen		0 5 0
Thomas O'Neil		0 5 0
James Bates		0 2 6
William Griffin		0 2 6
August Shroeder		0 2 6
Goodwin Hall		1 1 0
James Hall		0 5 0
Edmund Cooper		1 0 0
Patrick Griffin		0 2 6
Thomas Jackson		0 2 6
Sylvester Leahy		0 5 0
William Tobin		0 3 0
Mails' Party		0 10 0
Robert Adams		0 5 0
J. Shervey		0 2 6
Stephen Brooks		0 1 0
John Arthur		0 2 0
James Kenny		0 5 0
F. Vox		0 2 6
Charles Brooks		0 10 0
Edward Willet		2 0 0
J. W. Wilson		0 5 0
W. H. Green		0 2 6
Captain Harris		1 0 0
		£16 1 0
Total from Sofala		£69 3 0

GRAFTON LIST.

C. G. Tindal, Esq., J.P.		5 0 0
Rev. Arthur Selwyn		5 0 0
A. F. Bandtock, Esq., J.P.		5 0 0
Richard Bligh, Esq., J.P.		5 0 0
E. M. Ryan, Esq., J.P.		5 0 0
C. J. Walker, Esq., J.P.		5 0 0
R. A. Dempster (Lieutenant Native Police)		4 0 0
J. L. Travers, Esq.		2 0 0
Mr. W. H. H. Becke, C.P.S.		2 2 0
James Page		2 0 0
Ponsor J. Horton		2 0 0
Mrs. Bligh		1 0 0
Mr. Selwyn		1 0 0
Elliott Porter and Co.		1 0 0
Mr. W. Cowan, junior		1 0 0
Alfred Lardner		1 0 0
Moses Essex		1 0 0
William Collis		1 0 0
William Robertson		1 0 0
C. Wagner		1 0 0
Arthur Hyde		1 0 0
E. Adam		1 0 0
Thomas Bowden		1 0 0
Duncan Campbell		1 0 0
Edward Greenwood		1 0 0
W. Cowan, senior		1 1 0
William Crow		1 0 0
F. Cowan		1 0 0
Patrick Kennedy		1 0 0
Churchill J. Maclean		1 0 0
J. K. Pate		1 0 0
Mr. Samuel Arey		1 0 0
Miss Augusta Scott		0 17 6
Mrs. W. Robertson		0 10 0
Miss E. Collins		0 10 0
Kai Koon (Chinaman)		0 10 6
Mr. John Parris		0 10 6
Henry Martin		0 10 0
J. W. Kratz		0 10 0
G. Strauss		0 10 0
H. Loosbaws		0 10 0
Edward Cox		0 10 0
Mrs. Kenning		0 10 0
Mrs. Kirk		0 10 0
Mr. J. T. Jones		0 10 0
Mrs. Bandon		0 10 6
Campbell		0 10 0
Pate		0 10 6
Mr. D. M'Lennan		0 10 0
H. Marsh		0 10 0
John Robinson		0 10 0
Charles Avery		0 10 0
W. Southion		0 10 0
W. Hayes		0 10 0
William Nood		0 5 0
Samuel Weatherstone		0 5 0
Mrs. Lardner		0 5 0
Ball		0 5 0
Willis		0 5 0
Hand		0 5 0
Murphy		0 5 0
Lambert		0 5 0
Mr. Allerton		0 5 0
J. Fischer		0 5 0
M. Stelzer		0 5 0
Valentine Engert		0 5 0
John Giese		0 5 0
J. Boehm		0 5 0
Ohuie (Chinaman)		0 5 0
Master R. Bligh		0 2 6
Miss B. Bligh		0 2 6
S. R. Dennis		0 2 6
Rose Scott		0 2 6
Master Joseph Page		0 2 6
G. Jackson		0 2 6
Thomas Reece		0 2 6
Mrs. Edgar		0 2 6
Cave		0 2 6
James		0 2 6
Cramp		0 2 6
Mr. S. Kritch		0 2 6
M. Vescat		0 2 6
J. Spies		0 2 6
Master J. Harris		0 2 0
Jeffry Probert		0 2 0
George Payne		0 2 6
Anna Wagner		0 1 0
Lina Wagner		0 1 0
Emma Willis		0 1 0
Mr. F. Lardner		0 1 0
Lissy Spies		0 1 0
Mr. James Kirk		0 1 0
Isabella Kirk		0 1 0
Isabella Anderson		0 1 0
Mary Kirk		0 1 0
Rosalind Edgar		0 1 0
Edith Bligh		0 1 0
Mr. J. Kirby		0 2 0
W. Hindmarsh		0 1 0
Sums under 1s.		0 6 4½
Alfred Lardner		0 17 0
		£83 0 0

COLLECTED AT PUBLIC MEETING, BERRIMA.

H. M. Oxley, Esq., J.P.		1 1 0
W. J. Cordeaux, Esq., J.P.		1 1 0
Rev. J. Russell		1 1 0
Mrs. Hassall		0 10 6
Pitt Roy Iron Company		5 0 0
H. Meggridge		2 2 0
Mrs. Meggridge		1 1 0
Walter Morrice		0 10 0
David Morrice		0 10 0
Isabella Morrice		0 5 0
Mary Ann Morrice		0 5 0
George Morrice		0 5 0
John Morrice		0 5 0
James Morrice		0 5 0
Eliza Jane Morrice		0 5 0
Daniel Clark		0 5 0
John Morris		0 5 0
William Walker		0 10 0
		£15 5 6

By Mr. H. Badgery.

Mr. H. Badgery		2 0 0
Mrs. H. Badgery		1 0 0
James Thomas Badgery		0 10 0
J. A. Badgery		0 10 0
A. D. Badgery		0 10 0
H. S. Badgery		0 10 0
T. D. Badgery		0 5 0
T. O. Badgery		0 5 0
E. H. Badgery		0 5 0
F. A. Badgery		0 5 0
C. L. Badgery		0 5 0
A. Townsend		0 5 0
M. Fitzpatrick		0 5 0
R. Rucker		0 5 0
Jane Dunston		0 5 0
C. Walmsley		0 5 0
Mrs. C. Walmsley		0 5 0
C. Clark		0 5 0
C. Pope		0 5 0
Thomas Ryan		1 1 0
Mrs. T. Ryan		0 10 6
Mrs. Kell		0 10 6
Mr. A. Donahoe		0 10 6
Mrs. A. Donahoe		0 10 6
J. Kiesman		0 5 0
Mr. W. Waite		0 10 6
Thomas Keefe		0 2 6
R. Begg		0 0 6
W. Bell		1 0 0
W. C. Chapman		0 10 0
F. Breen		0 10 0
S. Baugh		1 0 0
S. Small		0 10 0
Mrs. Cowley		0 5 0
R. Norris		0 2 6
Mr. J. Makepeace		0 2 6
Mrs. J. Makepeace		0 2 6
Mrs. Smedley		0 2 0
Miss Hart		0 1 0
Miss M. A. Hart		0 1 0
Mr. M. Keefe		0 5 0
Mrs. M. Keefe		0 2 6
Mrs. R. Wallace		0 5 0
Mr. R. Ledger		0 2 6
Mrs. Ledger		0 2 6
Mrs. Waters		0 2 6
Mrs. J. Kipper		0 2 6
Mrs. Bunter		0 2 6
Mrs. Eliza Sewell		0 2 6
C. Triscot		0 10 0
Mr. J. Gough, jun.		0 10 0
J. Little		0 1 0
Mr. M'Williams		0 5 0
Thomas Connors		0 5 0
Mr. W. Shipply		0 5 0
Mrs. W. Shipply		0 2 6
Mrs. Camfield		0 2 6
Miss M'Donald		0 2 6
Mr. J. Warren		0 5 0
Mrs. Throsby		1 0 0
O. S. Throsby, Esq.		1 0 0
Mr. E. Smith		0 5 0
Mrs. E. Smith		0 5 0
Mr. J. Gordon		0 2 6
Mrs. J. Gordon		0 2 6
Mr. Dawson		0 2 6
Mrs. Dawson		0 2 6
J. K. Hawthorne		0 5 0
Mr. J. Charker		0 2 6
E. Barber		0 5 0
Mrs. J. Charker		0 2 6
W. Walker		0 2 6
L. Spear		0 5 0
J. Wade		0 5 0
Mr. J. Wade		0 5 0
Anne O'Neill		0 5 0
Mr. C. Huggins		0 5 0
Mrs. C. Huggins		0 5 0
Miss Huggins		0 2 6
Miss M. A. Huggins		0 2 6
Miss Jane Huggins		0 2 6
Mr. A. Forbs		0 2 6
Mrs. A. Forbs		0 2 6
Mrs. Watermerth		0 2 6
Mr. M'Carty		0 5 0
Mrs. M'Carty		0 5 0
Miss Fuljames		0 2 6
Miss B. Fuljames		0 2 6
Miss R. Fuljames		0 2 6
Miss H. Fuljames		0 2 6
Master T. Fuljames		0 2 6
Master J. Fuljames		0 2 6
Master R. Fuljames		0 2 6
R. P. Jenkins, Esq.		2 0 0
W. Harrison		0 5 0
Mrs. W. Harison		0 2 6
Sundry small sums		0 10 6
Mrs. J. Badkin		0 10 0
		£31 7 0
Total from Berrima		£46 12 6

By order of the committee,
CHARLES KEMP, Honorary Secretary.

The honorary secretary or clerk will in future be in attendance daily from 10 to 11 a.m.
Exchange, Sydney, June 1st.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received the appointment of Agent to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at Brisbane and Ipswich, intends early in April to open establishments at each of these places as a General Commission Agent, and begs to solicit the patronage of those connected with the Northern District, and of the mercantile community of the colonies and elsewhere.
GEORGE D. WEBB.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney to wharfage.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Interest is allowed upon deposits
Fixed for 3 months, at 3 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
ZACHARY INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st May, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £760,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST at the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money is lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,500,000
Reserve Fund £22,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodge after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORG E. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 13th April.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, the BUSINESS of this Bank will be carried on at the new premises in Pitt-street.
G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1838.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
George Fisher, Wm. Gardner Sams, John Fawns, R. C. Gunn, John Thompson.
SECRETARY.—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS.—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR.—Captain Hamilton.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY.—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS.—Commercial Bank.
The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.
MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers, Macquarie-place.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
On Second-class ditto, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Established in 1843.)—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks (covered by protecting policies at Lloyd's and the various London insurance companies), by steamers from Sydney to Ceylon China, India, and per overland route to England.
POLICIES ARE MADE PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF DESTINATION, OR IN SYDNEY, AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
HENRY MOORE, agent for Sydney.
Moore's Wharf, 1st May.

SYDNEY BRANCH—LIFE DEPARTMENT—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.
Capital, £5,000,000 sterling.
Attention is invited to four of the many advantages of the Alliance to the assured, viz.
1. The undersigned holds a SOLE power of attorney from the president and directors to accept lives, and to settle and pay claims in Sydney.
2. PERFECT SECURITY from the large invested capital, and over 1000 shareholders, being also personally responsible.
3. SHARE OF PROFITS being four-fifths, or 80 per cent. to participating policies.
4. NO EXTRA CHARGE whatever beyond the premium.
Agent, GEORGE WEBB, Circular Wharf.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge and Pitt streets.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1856.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
James Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Michael R. Marwin, Esq.
S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.A. | John B. Watt, Esq.
AUDITORS:
George Macaitie and Alexander M'Arthur, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Daintree.
AGENTS AND SURVEYORS AT NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
SURVEYOR AT AUCKLAND, N. Z.:
Captain Alexander Grange.
The Directors meet every Wednesday for General Business at 11; and on other days at a quarter before 1 o'clock, to receive applications for Insurance.
Risks taken on vessels 45 tons register and upwards.
Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels free from average, unless general or the ship be stranded.

	Guineas per cent.		Guineas per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
China	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1½
Manilla	2½	Moreton Bay	1½
Java	2	Ditto, per steamer	1
Mauritius	2	Twofold Bay	½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1½
Auckland	1½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Port Nicholson	2	Port Fairy	2½
Otago	2½	Hobart Town	1½
Nelson	2½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Port Cooper	2½	Launceston	1½
Wide Bay	2	Circular Head	2
Ditto, per steamer	1½	Adelaide	1½
		Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per Mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton, ½ guineas per cent.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in case of loss, if required.
TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS VESSELS.

3 Months	3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months	5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling voyages	10 Guineas per cent.

The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 17TH.

SIR J. Trelawny, in moving the second reading of this bill, expressed his regret that the question had not fallen into other hands, but having been the chairman of the Select Committee on Church-rates, it had been thought desirable that he should be the person to take charge of the bill. He hoped that both parties in debating this bill would rely entirely on facts and arguments, and would avoid everything which savoured of acrimony. If Churchmen in arguing this would put themselves in the position of Dissenters, and Dissenters in the position of Churchmen, both parties would be more likely to take a fair and impartial view of the differences which existed between them. It was generally supposed that church-rates were a tax upon property, but that was altogether a mistake. It was a tax *in personam*, not *in rem*. Though it might be a common-law charge, there was no common-law mode of enforcing it. The only remedy was by means of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the procedure of which in such cases was entirely out of the question in these days. Therefore, even if the retention of the tax were desirable, some alteration as to the mode of enforcing it was absolutely necessary. There was also great difference of opinion as to the objects for which a rate could be levied, and no less than five objections might be taken in the Ecclesiastical Courts on this ground alone. The two cases which governed the law on this subject were known as the two Braintree cases. They were severally carried through the different courts, from the Ecclesiastical Courts to the House of Lords, and the effect of the judgment of the House of Lords was that a minority of the parishioners could not make a rate. No doubt the churchwardens might apply any funds which happened to be in their hands, either from subscriptions, rent of lands, or any other source, to discharge the common law duty of repairing the fabric, but they could not levy a rate without the consent of a majority. Most people were acquainted with the general features of a church-rate contest. First of all, there was the election of the churchwardens, and here, of course, the Dissenters took all pains to get a Dissenter for one of the churchwardens. If both happened to be Dissenters the case of the church-rate was desperate, for, of course, conscientious Dissenters would object to move in any way in the Ecclesiastical Courts. But suppose that the churchwardens were members of the Church, and that a 4d. rate was made. They tried to enforce it, and the case went before a magistrate. The person who was called upon to pay, driven to the last resort, said, "I dispute the validity of this rate." The utterance of these simple words at once took the matter out of the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and it went next to the Ecclesiastical Courts. In the Consistory Court, after a long struggle, perhaps the rate was established, and then it went to the Court of Arches. In the meantime subscriptions were often raised for the payment of all expenses, and the person who resisted the rate, instead of being a victim, not unfrequently reaped a benefit in the shape of increased custom in his business. From the Court of Arches the case might go to the Common Law Courts, and thence perhaps it would get to the House of Lords. It was not ended even then, for there was a second Court of Appeal; it might go back again to the Court of Arches, and finally land in the Privy Council. He believed that the celebrated Braintree case had more than gone through all these stages. He could not imagine that this was a state of the law which the House would wish to perpetuate. (Hear, hear.) He knew that it was commonly urged that this was a charge upon land. That was not true in principle, and even if it were true in theory it must be taken with great qualifications, and he did not think that the system would be defended upon the pedantic ground that it was a charge upon property. He had read the return which had been moved for by the noble lord the member for Stamford with respect to the number of parishes assenting to church-rates and the number that resisted them; but he thought that that return was in some instances fallacious, because it omitted all those parishes which were not within cities or Parliamentary boroughs, and it therefore did not include the whole of the population. He had come prepared with a long list of those places in which grievances had occurred under the operation of the church-rate law, but as he did not wish to be documentary he would not trouble the House with them. The return showed, however, in many instances that it was the Churchmen who had to complain and not the Dissenters, and he had extracted from the return a number of cases in which there were double church-rates, which was, of course, a hardship upon those who were called upon to pay them. According to the return which was made in 1854 the actual amount of church-rates was £314,659; the net charge upon them was £318,200, and the receipt from other sources besides church-rates in that year were £170,195. If so large a sum were raised in that way might not more be obtained without compulsory enactment? In the days of the free-trade struggle the landed gentry often complained of the burdens upon land, and objected to the repeal of the corn laws on account of those burdens. Now, here was an opportunity for adjusting the scale a little; let the agricultural party pair off church-rates against corn-laws, and aid him in getting rid of this impost. (Hear, hear.) The objects for which church-rates were granted were very vague and ill-defined; but the Government never appeared to have taken any trouble to minimise the evil as they might have done. For example, many Dissenters would not object to a burial rate; others, again, would not object to repair the fabric of the church; and so, if but a little pains had been taken by the Government, he believed that the more objectionable features of the present system might have been removed. The very thing which he now asked the House to grant had been done in Ireland in 1833, by the abolition of the vestry cess. If the vestry cess had not been abolished, the Government would have found it impossible to maintain it now; and he suggested that as, in the case of church-rates, we had an unworkable law against which the Dissenters had conscientious objections, the best thing that we could do was to abolish it at once; and he trusted, for the interest both of the church and of the public, that that course would be adopted. (Hear, hear.) Last year the Government had abolished ministers' money, which was unquestionably a fixed tax upon property. No one ever doubted that; yet, when somebody said that property had been bought subject to that tax, the noble lord at the head of the Government never condescended to argue the point; but, with that happy manner of his, he brushed the cobweb away with the besom of common sense. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Although the Dissenters had been promised some relief, however, last year, they had not been so successful as to obtain a renewal of it upon their recent interview with the Premier. The noble lord played with them in that facetious manner of which he was so capable, and seemed to turn them completely round his thumb. Of course the Dissenters were not altogether satisfied with the answer they had received. He did not think that any substitute which had yet been proposed for church-rates was satisfactory. Lord Althorp's plan was to charge a land-tax, which was not likely to meet with universal approbation; and the plan of pew rents was still worse, for it deprived the working classes of their right to go to church. (Hear, hear.) On the continent the church doors were open during the whole week, and everybody was invited to go in; here they were rigidly closed on week days, and instead of week day services working people were offered treble services on Sundays—the only holiday they had—and there they sat in church for two hours at a time listening to maxims from the pulpit which were systematically falsified in private life. (A laugh.) Our cathedrals had been opened lately for the benefit of the labouring classes, but it would take a long time to convince the working man, after he had been struggling for years with the beadle for a square foot of pavement, that the church was the joint inheritance of the rich and the poor. (Hear, hear.) His advice would be to open the churches on the week days, to give short services on those days, to open the parks and museums, as well as the churches, on Sundays, and not to convert that day on which they preached glad tidings into a dull and sombre day of melancholy. Without trespassing longer on the time of the House he should conclude with an appeal to the good sense and generosity of the country gentlemen to assist him in removing this burden from the shoulders of conscientious objectors to church-rates, and to show themselves not behindhand in their efforts to promote the prosperity and the civilization of the age. (Hear, hear.)

General Thompson said, that by an engagement with a highly respectable portion of his constituents he was obliged to support the present motion. He said this to show that he was not actuated by any hereditary or personal hostility to any of the parties in the contest. On the contrary, from ancient habit and many other ties, his feelings were in favour of the established church on all points when he thought that the charge of injustice was not to be brought against her. He remembered that the church had often proved herself the champion of liberty; and in proof of this he need not go further back than the memorable occasion when the bishops were the leaders of the popular cause, and were the great instruments in securing to us that comparative peace and happiness which we now enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that what policy required at this moment was a measure which should put an end to the heart-burnings which arose from what was in fact a very inconsiderable cause, and which it would not be difficult for statesmen who had vanquished in far greater matters to achieve. The established church was not so strong as to invite a contest with men as learned, as eloquent, as honest, as popular, and perhaps as numerous as her own body. We knew that the doctrines of the established church had been declared in a season of great and general agitation, and that it was not by one hand that her articles had been prepared. There were unmistakeable evidences, indeed, of great diversities of opinion and of doctrines, and hence her contradictory absolutions, her not-to-be-defended-in-all-detail sacraments, and her purposely enigmatical creeds. All these things rendered her weak, and made it policy for her friends to cease from a war which could end in no advantage to the church. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the present bill was something like a feeler to ascertain the strength of the public interest on the subject, because it made no provision to supply the pecuniary deficiency which might arise to the establishment from the abolition of church-rates. If he were called upon to supply the deficiency he should say that it would be reasonable to make it up by a land tax. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. Cecil said, that the law as it had been laid down by the hon. member for Tavistock simply amounted to this—that any parish had the power of deciding for itself whether it would or would not impose a church-rate. There might, indeed, be theoretical powers of enforcing a parish to raise a church-rate; but, practically, every one knew that those powers could not be exercised. If that were the law, where, he asked, was the grievance? (Hear, hear.) Those parishioners which sent up so many petitions against church rates were not compelled to subscribe one farthing, if they did not please. They might and did, refuse to contribute to the support of the fabric of the national church; then why did they interfere with those who were willing to subscribe, and say that they should no more be allowed to do so? The honorable gentleman said that it was hard upon the minority of a parish that they should be forced to subscribe against their will; but that simply involved the question of whether the minority were to carry their views on the subject of taxation in the teeth of the majority. (Hear, hear.) If that were to be admitted it would seem to impugn the principle on which all government was founded. Many persons altogether objected to war, and, of course, as a consequence, they objected also to contribute money to be expended in war; but would it be held, therefore, because it was a grievance upon those persons, that we should enter upon no war whatever? Any person who maintained such a doctrine would be said to be insane. Even if nine-tenths of the parishes were to object to pay church-rates, he did not see that that would be any reason why the other tenth should not be permitted to do so if they wished. But how did the fact really stand with reference to the readiness or otherwise of parishes to contribute church-rates? When this subject was last discussed the House was under considerable disadvantage in attempting to argue it because there were then no returns to show how many parishes were really recalcitrant on the subject. That deficiency had now been supplied. The hon. member for Tavistock objected that the returns were in some respects fallacious, because they did not include parishes which were not within cities or Parliamentary boroughs; but if the hon. member looked at the document he would see that it contained an abstract of a return of the names of "all parishes in England and Wales" in which church-rates had been refused. So far, therefore, from being confined to parishes within cities and boroughs, it included every parish in the kingdom. He would read to the House the results which he had deduced from that return. In the first place he should observe that the questions had been addressed to the church-wardens, and as they were fallible men—very fallible—it had been found difficult in some cases to extract any meaning from their answers. There were other places in which it had not been necessary to levy a church-rate within the last fifteen years; and there were other parishes in which, either from their being newly formed, or from immemorial custom, no church rate had been leviable. 541 parishes must be eliminated from the return as falling under one or other of these heads; 108 parishes in which the repairs of the church were fully provided for from other sources must also be eliminated from the return. There still remained in England 7327 parishes included in the return, in which the question of church-rates had been mooted within the last fifteen years. Of these 6970 had adhered to church-rates, and 357 had resisted them. (Hear, hear.) In other words, more than ninety-five per cent. had paid, and not quite five per cent. had refused to pay them. That was the state of things in England. In Wales the case was not quite so favourable. In 38 parishes the question had not arisen, and in four there was other provision. Of the remaining 540, 457 had paid and 83 had resisted; the proportion being seventeen per cent. resisting and eighty-three per cent. paying. In the seven purely agricultural counties of Sussex, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, Hereford, Salop, and Cumberland, the number of parishes in which the question had arisen was 1533, of which 1501 had paid and 32 had resisted; or, in other words, a trifle more than 2 per cent. out of the whole number had resisted. (Hear, hear.) In discussions upon this question it was frequently said "that is as far as the disaffection has gone at present, but it is spreading every day." Instead of that being the case, however, he believed that the result of the return was to show that in all places where the Church of England had held her sway for a lengthened period church-rates had not been resisted; while in Wales, where a different language was spoken, and in thickly populated towns, where there had been a sudden congestion of population which her means and, he was sorry to add, in some case, her energies, had not been able to meet, church-rates had been refused. These places were so distinctly marked that you could pace your hand upon them without difficulty; you could draw a *cordon sanitaire* round the localities, and indicate exactly the limits beyond which the church-rate fever had not extended. (Hear, hear.) His belief was, therefore, that if they would let things remain as they were, and would not object to a law merely because it was an anomaly—when our constitution was full of anomalies—the disease would not spread further than it had already gone; those parishes which had freed themselves from church-rates would remain free, and those which had paid would continue to pay. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Tavistock had suggested that there was something mean in endeavouring to support the church by compulsory rates, and that it should be left to voluntary efforts. The return before the House, however, showed that in many places where the rates had been refused the voluntary system had been tried, and that it had broken down altogether. In the matter of education even the voluntary system had failed. The hon. member had truly said, with reference to pew rents, that they kept working men out of the church, and prevented it becoming a really national church; but if church-rates were abandoned they would be obliged to have recourse to pew rents, and then the preaching of the gospel would be reduced to a mere commercial matter. (Hear, hear.) He contended that the church had a claim upon the people from the mere fact of it having been established for centuries, and from it being held so fast as it was within the rigours and fetters of the law. People called upon her to do as the Dissenters did, and to adopt the voluntary system; but they forgot that she had been in action for many years, that the whole of the voluntary system as applied to her was out of gear, that it had rusted from disuse, and that there many advantages possessed by other sects which were not possessed by her, and which rendered it very little likely that she could raise £350,000 a year by the voluntary system. The established church laboured under many disadvantages which did not attach to the other religious communions in this country, one of which disadvantages was, that to a great extent she did not appoint her own clergy or bishops. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to impugn the arrangements as to their appointment, but the result was a cramping of the voluntary action of her members unknown among the other religious communions. It would therefore be very hard to make the established church depend upon voluntary contributions for the maintenance of her edifices. He opposed the bill because, without any adequate cause, it would disarrange an ancient institution, and would be the first blow against the union of Church and State. (Cheers.) The severance of that tie would lead to great social demoralization. For the sake, then, of the clergy, the laity, and above all, the State, he hoped the House would reject the bill. The noble lord concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir A. Elton avowed that although he did not approve all the details of the bill, yet if there were no other means of getting rid of the animosities excited against the established church by the collection of church-rates than this bill, he would heartily support it as it stood. It would extinguish a great nuisance, and at the same time confer a great boon on the church, for church-rates were a great obstacle to her advancement. (Hear, hear.) It was a mistake to suppose that the bitterest enemies of the church were those most opposed to church-rates. He remembered having had not very long since a conversation with a wealthy dissenter, who was a very bitter enemy of the church, in the course of which he said that his ambition was to confiscate the whole of the property of the church, and divide it among the different sects, graciously adding that he would consent to a portion of the robbed property being given back to the church. He however said, "I am not at all in favour of abolishing church rates. No, no. They give the dissenters who are hostile to the church a good handle against her. (Cheers.) That's a raw place which we like to rub." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He should be very sorry to attribute those sentiments to all dissenters, because he knew that many of them were actuated by a very different feeling, and at this moment contributed largely and generously to the sustenance of the fabric of the church. (Cheers.) There was in the city of Bristol a dissenter whose noble munificence to the church surpassed that of many of the wealthy churchmen in that neighbourhood. He did not wish to see church-rates entirely abolished without some provision being made by the State towards supporting the fabric of the church, and therefore suggested that an arrangement resembling that with regard to national education should be made, by which means one-third of the funds necessary for the maintenance of that fabric might be supplied by the State, and two-thirds by the voluntary contributions of the people residing in the district in which the expenditure was needed.

Mr. Ball maintained that there was no question which caused so much bitterness of spirit between Churchmen and Dissenters as that of these horrible church-rates. (Laughter.) The argument of the noble lord as to the expediency of allowing a majority of the country who were in favour of church-rates to overrule a minority who were opposed to them, just as, in the question of war, an anti-war minority had to yield to the decision of a majority in favour of war and to contribute equally with them to the expenses of a war, was wholly inapplicable to the question of church-rates; because the whole of the nation might be benefited by a war, whereas the Dissenters, who constituted a very large portion of the entire nation, did not attend the ministrations in those churches which the law compelled them to keep in repair. According to the last census the established church had 14,077 places of worship, which would give accommodation to 5,317,915 persons. The Dissenters had 20,300 places of worship, which afforded accommodation to 4,894,648 persons. These figures did not include the Roman Catholic places of worship; and therefore, if you added them to the Dissenting places of worship, the accommodation afforded by the church was no greater than, and probably not so great as, that afforded by the other communions. The noble lord had said that very few parishes objected to the payment of church-rates, and there was therefore no necessity for this bill. The fewness of objections was owing to the disinclination of Dissenters in many places, who would generously contribute of their own accord to the maintenance of the fabric of the church, to enter into a contest with Churchmen about church-rates. The noble lord had, in the next place, said that if the £350,000 raised by means of church-rates were taken from the church, she would not be able by means of voluntary contributions to collect that amount; but it was idle to suppose that the church that represented nearly all the aristocracy and wealth of the country could not collect even ten times that amount if necessary for the support of her edifices. He had now disposed of all the arguments of the noble lord against the bill, and they certainly were so very weak that he regretted he had not been afforded the pleasure of disposing of more of such feeble material. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he sincerely hoped that Churchmen and Dissenters would cordially unite, in the spirit of their Great Master, in putting an end to church-rates, which were a great injustice and a source of the bitterest animosity between large masses of the population. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Drummond said, the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had talked of those who were attached to ecclesiastical establishments uniting with those who were in favour of the voluntary system; but how was it possible for men influenced by two such antagonistic principles to unite? An attempt to combine them would be like heaping up pieces of ice on a fire. The hon. gentleman behind (Sir A. Elton) said he would very gladly support the second reading of the bill, because, although he did not entirely approve it, it was in such a shape as to permit of its being amended in committee to his taste; but, unfortunately, there was no room for amendment in committee. (Hear, hear.) The bill consisted simply of one little clause of a line and a-half, which simply said that church-rates should be abolished. (Sir J. Tyrrell: "No, no; read the bill.") He would read it. First, there was clause 1, which was in these words: "From and after the passing of this Act, no church-rate shall be made or levied in any parish in England or Wales." (Sir J. Tyrrell: "Go on.") Go on! Why the second clause had nothing at all to do with the matter. (Laughter.) It merely provided that where church-rates had been already mortgaged, the mortgagees should not be cheated,—that was all. (Laughter.) The House should remember that this was the only rate levied in this country to which people were permitted to make any objection. With respect to poor-rates, lighting rates, paving rates, police-rates, gaol-rates, lunatic asylum rates, the ratepayers had nothing to do but pay them. They had no choice in the matter. The Braintree case had been alluded to. The history of England did not produce a decision more scandalous, more contrary to all law and equity, than the decision in that case. (Laughter and cries of "Oh! oh!") That case, he regretted to say, would accomplish the ruin of the established church. It would have been somewhat more manly in the opponents of the church to bring forward a proposition to do away with her at once—to remove at once the Bishops from the House of Lords, and to get rid of tithes and all the rest of things belonging to her, instead of coming in this petty-larcenous, sneaking way to work her ruin. (Great laughter and cheers.) Talk about conscience in the matter! Conscience indeed! (Laughter.) If we had an established church at all, we must support the building as national property (cheers), exactly upon the same ground as we support the Houses of Parliament, the Royal Palaces, the British Museum, and all other similar buildings. (Hear, hear.) If we withdrew national support from these buildings, why then we might talk of bringing in the voluntary principle with regard to the church. Every country in the world that had an established church gave national support to the fabric thereof. How inconsistent it was in those gentlemen who professed to encourage and even to have created a love of the fine arts among the population of this country to give their support to this bill, which would cause the destruction of those magnificent sacred edifices for which England was pre-eminently distinguished! The arguments of the supporters of this bill would tell as much against the monarchy as against church-rates. By and by we should hear of hon. gentlemen getting up in that House to relieve "a conscientious minority" from the burden of supporting the Throne, and the other institutions of the country. All these "conscientious objections" were connected with the pocket somehow or other. (Laughter.) You never heard anything about them except when there was something tangible, *quelque chose de positif*—something more than a mere principle or a theory, but which the objectors tried to keep in the background. He hoped the House would reject the bill. (Cheers.)

Lord Stanley said the church was obliged in these days, in consequence of the utter inadequacy of the endowments of past ages, to rely on the voluntary principle for the purpose of extending her influence among the masses of the people, and as that principle had not failed with regard to church extension, he believed it would be equally efficacious with regard to the sustenance of the church's fabric. The noble lord had spoken of the obligation imposed upon a minority of complying with the decisions of a majority; but that was the first time that he had ever heard it laid down even in that House that a majority could do no wrong. The argument of the noble lord undoubtedly applied when the majority agreed upon measures that would work for the benefit of the whole, but was altogether inapplicable to church-rates, which were levied upon the whole for the benefit merely of a portion of the population. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said that the number of parishes in which church-rates had been refused was very small, but a refusal must be preceded by a demand. The noble lord had not made the slightest mention of that very large number (which was yearly increasing) of parishes in which no rate was refused, simply because it was perfectly well known that none would be granted. (Cheers.) Every one knew that within the last 30 years the wealth of the country had enormously increased. Not a single newspaper could be taken up which did not inform you of the fact that the zeal and liberality of the people with regard to church building and church repairs was far greater now than in the days of the last generation. (Hear, hear.) But during that very period the amount obtained by church-rates had decreased in the proportion of three to one. The conclusion was obvious—that the reliance of Churchmen upon church-rates had been continually decreasing, and that they were tending more and more every day in the direction of that voluntary system which the hon. member (Mr. Drummond) said was incompatible with the existence of an established church. (Hear.) There was another large class of parishes, which far exceeded in number either of those classes to which he had already referred, in which church-rates were levied upon a kind of tacit understanding,—parishes in which confessedly church-rates were maintained, but upon a fair understanding on all sides, and the fact being well known that those rates contained an item which if brought before a court of law would invalidate the whole proceedings. He believed that it was an uncontested fact—indeed he had heard that it had been said by a lawyer of great eminence, that if all the church-rates levied in the country were put together a great majority would be found to be entirely illegal on account of items which they contained. Well, then, taking those four classes of parishes—first, that class, which was not very numerous, in which church-rates had been refused; secondly, that larger class in which no rate had been refused, simply because it had never been asked for; thirdly, that class in which rates had been levied upon a voluntary understanding that no one would be compelled to pay them; and, fourthly, that class of parishes in which rates were levied and paid without dispute with the full knowledge of their illegality, which rates, therefore, became nothing more than a voluntary contribution; and, putting them together, it would be found a very large proportion of parishes, both agricultural and urban, in which the collection of church-rates did not rest upon strict law, but was, in fact, of the nature of a voluntary contribution. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, he might perhaps be told that if that were the case, if year by year the voluntary system was becoming more and more substituted for the system of rates, there was no present grievance, and he might be asked what need at present was there for legislation? (Hear, hear.) He would not dwell upon the question of the expense incurred by litigation, because upon that subject there could be but one opinion; but this he could say, that he believed that it was an acknowledged fact that within the last few years the animosity which had formerly existed between the great body of nonconformists and the established church had greatly subsided (loud cries of "Hear, hear;") and that being the case, surely the policy of the established church ought to be a policy of conciliation. (Hear, hear.) Now, what was the practice at present? Why, in any parish where nonconformists were weak or were amicably disposed a tax was put upon them, whereas wherever they were strong or hostilely disposed they escaped that impost. Now, he did not hesitate to say, as a matter of policy, that such a proceeding could not tend to strengthen the established church. (Hear, hear.) He himself had often heard from persons practically conversant with the subject that when attempts had been made by certain clergymen to dispense with a rate and to rely upon the voluntary system they had been met with by the reply —"Why do you come and ask us for a subscription when you have the legal means of obtaining what you want?" (Hear, hear.) He would just for a moment glance at the various attempts which had been made to effect a compromise upon this subject. Some years back a proposition had been very fully discussed in that House, which was, that all persons who did not belong to the established church should be exempt from paying rates. Now, he confessed that that proposal did not appear to him to be unreasonable or unfair (hear, hear); but it was objected to by gentlemen on both sides of the House, and eventually was thrown out. Another proposition had been that a rate should be levied for the maintenance of the fabric of the church alone, and that no part of it should go toward defraying any part of the expense of carrying on the ordinary worship. That proposal seemed to satisfy no one, and a third proposal had been made by no less a person than the Primate of England for the abolition of church-rates. That proposal was accompanied by a somewhat curious provision, which was, that in every parish where church-rates were abolished there must have previously been a certain amount of agitation. (Hear, hear.) Now, to the principle of that bill he agreed, but he certainly objected to the provision that there was to be no abolition of the rates without there having been as a preliminary step a certain amount of local agitation. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that it appeared to him that none of those proposals for a compromise met with the approbation of the House, for one by one they were discussed, and one by one rejected, although he understood the general feeling of the House to be opposed to the present law. He was quite sure that there was no class of persons who were more eager for an alteration of the present law than a very large number of the country clergy; and that being the case, the present law being untenable, and all attempts at compromise having been unsuccessful, he felt that he had no other option than to support the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Grey said that he felt considerable difficulty in approaching the consideration of the subject, because while, upon the one hand, he could not agree with his hon. friend who had moved the second reading of the bill in the opinion that church-rates should be totally abolished, on the other hand he was by no means satisfied with the arguments which had been used by the noble lord who proposed the amendment, in order to induce the House to reject the bill. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps the House would remember that two years ago, when Sir W. Clay was a member of that House, he proposed a bill for the abolition of church-rates, and that he had supported the second reading of the bill, at the same time pledging himself to propose certain amendments in committee, which would convert the bill into one, not for the total, but for the partial abolition of church-rates. Subsequent consideration had confirmed him in the view which he had then taken, and he had been strengthened in his opinion that the course which he then recommended was the correct one to adopt by a careful analysis of the returns which had since that period been presented to the House. As regarded the calculation of the noble lord who had just addressed the House, he could only that although the returns were not very clear upon the subject, yet he believed that the result which they disclosed was that out of all the parishes in the country, speaking in round numbers, about 90 per cent. paid church-rates, and 10 per cent. did not pay them, either because they refused to do so, or because they had not been asked. There was, however, one important consideration which had not as yet been adverted to, and that was that it was not the number only of those parishes which had refused to pay church-rates, or which had not been asked to do so, which was to be looked to, but it was also the amount of the population. (A gesture of dissent from Lord Stanley.) The noble lord appeared to think that that was immaterial, but it appeared to him to be of great importance. If a comparison were made between the population of those parishes where the church-rates were paid, which in number amounted to 90 per cent. of the whole number of the parishes in the country, and the population of those parishes where a rate had been refused or not asked for, it would be found that the population of the former amounted to 13,500,000, while that of the latter amounted to about 6,000,000. It was easy also to see how differently the present law operated in country parishes and in town parishes. If any hon. gentleman would look to the returns of those parishes which had refused to levy church-rates, and would stop at almost every large town, such as Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Blackburn, and others of the same size, he would perceive that almost all those large towns had refused to have a rate, while on the other hand, in the country parishes, where dissenters perhaps were not so numerous, church-rates were most freely levied. Well, then, that being the case, he thought that it would be acting in a very unfair manner to the established church to say that because the large towns had practically abolished church-rates therefore none should be levied in the country. (Hear, hear.) Why, to prevent the vestries of any parish levying a rate, however willing and desirous they might be of doing so, and however willing and desirous the ratepayers might be that such a rate should be levied, would be most unjust and oppressive to the people. (Hear, hear). He could not agree with the hon. member for West Surrey in thinking that a church-rate stood upon the same footing as those other rates which he had enumerated. The hon. gentleman had himself said that in regard to those other rates there existed a power in some authority or another to require in a court of law that they should be levied, but it was that very thing which constituted the difference between those rates and church-rates, because they had the authoritative decision of the highest court of judicature in the land in the case to which the hon. gentleman had referred, and he felt disposed to speak of that decision with more respect than the hon. gentleman had done, that the imposition of church-rates was a voluntary act. That there was a common law obligation to impose them was true, but there were no means of enforcing the fulfilment of that obligation. A majority of the vestry might, therefore, practically refuse to levy a rate or decide upon the imposition of one, and if they imposed a rate it could be legally demanded. There existed no legal power by which a vestry could be compelled to make a rate, and that being the existing state of the law, it was perfectly competent to any vestry to exercise the power of refusing to impose a rate. The noble lord who had just sat down had certainly not held out much encouragement to a compromise, and he agreed with the noble lord that it was a very difficult task to propose any compromise; but, taking into consideration the present state of the law, and believing that the total abolition of the church-rates would be an arbitrary and unjust act as regarded the established church, he had suggested in 1856 a course which he thought it might be desirable to adopt at present. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had stated that he believed a great portion of the clergy were anxious for an alteration of the existing law, and in that opinion he quite agreed with the noble lord. He, as well as some of his colleagues, had received innumerable suggestions from gentlemen in different parts of the country, complaining of the existing state of the law. Those gentlemen complained of the total abolition of church-rates, but there was great difficulty in acting upon their suggestions, because they were chiefly founded upon an opinion that it would be possible to have an entire system divided throughout the kingdom. Now, the fact was that it was necessary to recognise as an accomplished fact the abolition of church-rates, where, practically speaking, they had been abolished, and any attempt to revive them in those towns where by common consent they had been done away with, and other means substituted for maintaining the fabric of the church, would only give rise to dissension, and would be attended with most mischievous results. It was quite clear also that in those large towns other means had been substituted for defraying those expenses which were formerly charged upon church-rates, so that, practically, church-rates were not required. Church-rates only applied to the parish church. Now, in most of those large towns where the population had increased district churches had sprung up in large numbers, and, none of them having any power to participate in any church-rate, in those churches provision had been made by voluntary contribution, and he believed that those objects which were effected by the rate in a parish church had been as well provided in the district as in the parochial churches. In large towns it was easy to raise money from a congregation by voluntary contribution, aided by what might arise from pew-rents or endowments, and he could not believe that the fabric of the church would be allowed to fall away. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, to maintain that fabric required greater means than could, perhaps, voluntarily be raised in remote country parishes. What he had ventured to suggest in 1856, and what he would suggest again now, was that that House, in legislating upon the subject, should recognise the abolition of church-rates in those parishes where practically they were already abolished, but that they should not deprive the vestries of other parishes of the power of making a rate where they were willing to do so; but at the same time, with a view of relieving the consciences of individuals, that no one who differed from the established church should, upon making a declaration to that effect, be compelled to pay the rate. He further proposed that, to raise a supplemental fund, power should be given to the churchwardens or to the vestry to place upon a certain proportion of the sittings a rental. (Loud cries of No, no!) He knew that a great objection was felt by some persons towards pew-rents, but, by the law as it at present stood, in a large number of churches throughout the country there was power to take pew-rents, and he did not think that it would be objectionable to give such a power to a limited extent in the manner and for the purpose to which he had referred. He also proposed that in some parishes power should be given to raise a rentcharge for the same purposes to a limited amount. Those were the grounds of compromise which he had suggested in 1856; and, as Sir W. Clay had expressed himself satisfied with them, he had supported the second reading of the bill introduced by that honorable baronet, with the intention of moving in committee amendments which would carry out his suggestions. The honorable member for West Surrey on that occasion had objected to the course taken, and said that those amendments would so entirely alter the character of the bill that, instead of being proposed as amendments, it would be better to include them in a distinct bill. Now, he admitted the force of that observation, and therefore, if he did not receive the same assurance from the hon. baronet which he did receive from Sir W. Clay, he should be disposed to vote against the present bill, and if it were rejected he himself would be prepared to introduce a bill founded upon the suggestions which he had made in 1856. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Hope rose amid loud calls for a division, the repetition of which was so continuous that very few sentences which fell from the hon. gentleman reached the gallery. He was understood to say that, after having attended carefully to the discussion, he had observed that no two persons who had spoken had viewed the question from the same aspect, and that those who supported the measure were those who had brought forward the strongest arguments against it, while it had been most ably supported by its opponents. During the first part of the speech of the right hon. gentleman who had last sat down he thought that he should be able to agree with him better than with any one else who had spoken, but then at the end of the speech of the right hon. gentleman came the sting—(a laugh)—namely, his recognition of that objectionable principle which he had thought all would have agreed in looking upon as irreconcileable with the first principle of Christianity—he meant the principle of pew-rents. (Hear, hear.) They had heard that without legislation the system of church-rates was gradually being superseded by that of voluntary contributions. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, if that were so, why not let the question settle itself? Why attempt to legislate at all, and thus subject the country to periodical agitation? (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said,—Seeing the natural impatience of the House to come to a division upon this subject, I only rise for a very few minutes in order to make one remark upon this question. The suggestion of my right hon. friend is not a mere compromise of an ordinary nature endeavouring to cut off a certain portion of the extreme, and to attempt to satisfy opinion, but it would, I believe, bring about a practical solution of the question. As my right honorable friend has explained to the House, there are two classes of parishes to deal with, and the circumstances of those two classes are entirely different. In large town parishes a fund has been substituted to supply the place of church-rates, and those parishes have practically acquiesced in the abolition of rates. To attempt to force upon those parishes a revival of the system of church-rates would be to revive strife and create disturbance, and therefore what my right hon. friend proposes is, with regard to that class of parishes where the question is practically settled, to recognise the practice which exists, and to say that, where church-rates have not been levied for a certain number of years, there shall be no power to impose them in future. Then there is another large class of parishes in which church-rates are regularly paid, in which there is no desire to abolish them, and in which there is no facility for acquiring means for maintaining the fabric of the church in the event of the abolition of church-rates. My right hon. friend proposes that the power of these parishes to make church-rates should not be taken away. But then this objection arises, that even in these parishes discord may occur from a minority of Dissenters going into the vestry and opposing the making of a rate. The objection entertained to church-rates, be it observed, is a conscientious, not an economical objection, and therefore a provision will be introduced allowing any person who has a conscientious objection to the payment of them, upon a declaration that he is not a member of the established church, to have his name expunged from the rate and to be exempted from the impost. Now, it is remarkable that those on whom the burden of the church-rates really falls, the class of landlords, are persons who are willing to continue the present system in the rural parishes. If Parliament were to abolish church-rates by a compulsory process, the gain would accrue, not to the ratepayer, but to the landlord, on whom the burden ultimately falls, it being in fact a deduction from the rent, which is a matter of agreement between the landlord and tenant. The persons on whom the tax really falls do not, however, object to its continuance; the objection proceeds from those who oppose it on conscientious grounds, and the plan proposed by my right hon. friend would entirely obviate that class of objections. Therefore I think the House will see, on looking into the question, that this is not a mere compromise, but is, in fact, a practical solution of all existing difficulties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Slaney, who rose amid loud cries of "Divide," said that the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary having pledged himself to bring in a measure infinitely preferable to the one now before the House, and which, while it would remove all practical objection to church-rates, would at the same time provide for the support of ecclesiastical fabrics, he would divide against the present bill, and reserve his vote for the bill of the Government.

Sir J. Trelawny, in reply, characterized the proposition of the Home Secretary as a mere dancing on the tight-rope between the difficulties of both sides of the question. It was conceived in anything but a statesmanlike spirit, and was in no way exhaustive of the subject.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the second reading	213
Against it	160
Majority	53

The bill was therefore read a second time, this result being greeted with loud cheers.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE COMMON LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

(From Punch.)

MR. JOHN BULL, keeper of a common lodging-house, much frequented by foreigners, was charged with various offences under the Common Lodging-house Act, and generally with keeping a disorderly house, and harbouring notoriously bad characters.

The principal witness against him was a Frenchman, formerly a lodger in the house, who gave his name as Charles Louis Napoleon. The witness stated that Mr. Bull, the landlord of the house, systematically violated the provisions of the Act, which required him to open the windows of his rooms for a certain number of hours daily, to turn down the bed-clothes, and generally to keep up a close surveillance over the inmates of his house, and ventilate everything in the apartments occupied by his lodgers. He further stated that whereas the Act bound the landlord to give notice to the police of all dangerous cases of contagious or epidemic disorders, and of all attacks arising from such disorders that might occur on the premises, with a view at once to the removal to safe custody of those in whom they might break out, and the preservation of those they might attack, Mr. Bull had been in the habit of allowing such cases to get to a height without informing the police, and of permitting his lodgers to associate indiscriminately with persons suffering from the most dangerous and contagious disorders, particularly what was called in France, *La Fièvre Rouge*.

The Magistrate wished to know if this was the same as scarlet fever, and begged the witness to be a little more precise in his statements, and to express himself in English, as he seemed to know the language well.

The witness said he did, having long resided in England, in Mr. Bull's house. He had been a special constable here in 1848, shortly after which he left England, seeing an opening for an active young man in France, where he had since held various responsible situations, and was now earning very high wages. *La Fièvre Rouge* was an epidemic which had made great ravages in France, and was much worse than the worst kind of scarlet fever known in England. It was a highly inflammatory disease of the most contagious character, and attended with delirium.

The Magistrate inquired what part of the body it attacked?

The witness said it generally attacked the upper extremities, beginning at the crown.

The Magistrate inquired if the witness was a medical practitioner?

The witness said he had practised in France for the last nine years, five of them on his own account, and had particularly devoted himself to the treatment of this very disorder. He believed his treatment was considered highly successful. It consisted in letting blood freely, followed by lowering and suppressive treatment, and the strictest separation and close confinement of the sufferers. Change of air, too, he had found useful, particularly removal to hot climates like Algeria. He considered Cayenne almost a specific, and had administered it in large doses, especially during the very severe outbreak of the disorder in 1852. All movement was dangerous, and all mental exertion. He considered the worst cases were those which had originated among Mr. Bull's lodgers, who often brought the disease into France. Considered Mr. Bull guilty under the Act, for not bringing these cases to the knowledge of the police.

The witness was closely cross-examined by the defendant.

Admitted he had several times been a lodger in the defendant's house. Declined to state what his means of subsistence were while in this country. Might have been charged with attempts at burglary at Boulog

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1.—Amherst, for Manilla via Newcastle.
June 1.—Switzerland, for Manila via Newcastle.
June 1.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
June 1.—Clarence (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Kate Kearney, for Melbourne; Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay; Triton, for Hobart Town; Zwarte Zwaan, for Sourabaya; William Alfred, for Wellington; Josephine, for Melbourne via Richmond River.

CLEARANCES.

June 1.—Triton, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Sharpe, for Hobart Town.
June 1.—Zwartee Zwaan, barque, 336 tons, Captain Stickel, for Sourabaya, in ballast.
June 1.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, for Wellington. Passengers—Master and Miss Salmon, Messrs. Joseph, Suggett, Well, Maltby, Lassen, and Bullen.
June 1.—Josephine, schooner, 125 tons, Captain Copland, for Melbourne via Richmond River.
June 1.—Kate Kearney, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Dixon, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. Phethamy.
June 1.—City of Sydney (s.), Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Commissary-General Coxworthy, Mr. J. Bird, Mr. A. Cummings, Mr. H. Mortimer, Mrs. J. H. Day, Miss Day, Mr. H. Capron, Miss C. White, Mrs. Parker, and 28 in the steerage.
June 1.—Clarence (s.), Captain Harley, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowen, Mr. R. Bloomfield, Mr. Orr, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Kennedy, Master Walker, Mr. Willsenstein, and 22 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 1.—Gleaner, from Manning River, with 1100 bushels maize; John Mitchell, from Brisbane Water, with 18 tons wood, 26,000 shingles; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 83,000 shingles, 4 hides; Lightning, from Manning River, with 300 bushels maize, 20 hides; Herculean, and Paterson Packet, from Newcastle, with 185 tons coal; Peacock, and Quail, from Brisbane Water, with 11,000 feet timber, 54,000 laths; Woodpecker, from Broulee, with 19 tons potatoes, 33 bags oats, 1 ton bark; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 500 bags maize, 60 bags flour, 6 bundles skins, 6 coops fowls, 100 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 1.—John Mitchell, for Pitt Water; Sacramento, Black Diamond, Rosebud, and Paterson Packet, for Newcastle; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Eliza, and Concord, for Broulee; Quail, and Peacock, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

June 1.—City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1 case, 2 bales, F. Geard; 80 firkins butter, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 5 barrels treacle, Sugar Company; 27 cases, 6 bales, M. Moss; 30 bags oats, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 11 bags maize, Kirchner and Co.; 23 cases, 12 bales, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 100 bags maize, 41 bags oats, W. Pritchard; 344 bags potatoes, Jackson and Co.; 116 bags maize, Beauchamp; 10 bales, 7 cases, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 8 bales, 1 case, W. Drynan; 11 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 6 cases fruit, J. Clarke; 1 case, Parrott, Brothers; 1 case plants, J. Guilfoyle; 1 bale, Sebern, Baar, and Franck; 188 firkins butter, Lorimer, Rome, and Co.; 1 parcel, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 8 cases, 1 bale, Busfield and Co.; 8 cases, 1 bale, A. Moses and Sons; 54 casks fruit, T. Beck; 99 bags maize, Gill and Co.; 2 boxes gold, Oriental Bank; 3 casks 1 case fruit, P. Cullen; 7 horses, 1 case, W. Randle; 1 case plate, C. Francis.
June 1.—William Alfred, for Wellington: 100 cases geneva, 18 quarter-casks 10 cases wine, 2 hogsheads rum, 2 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, 20 half-chests tea, 5 cases sardines, 4 pockets hops, 45 boxes candles, 100 boxes soap, 5 packages ironmongery, 1 box, T. Tinley; 34 bags coffee, 157 bags sugar, 50 boxes 46 half-chests 21 chests tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 49 bags sugar, 90 cases geneva, 22 bags coffee, 12 chests tea, 104 packages, 2 tons soap, 69 boxes candles, Fairhurst and Co.; 3 hogsheads brandy, 1½ tierces tobacco, 2 quarter-casks wine, 5 hogsheads rum, 116 bags sugar, 5 chests 15 half-chests 10 boxes tea, J. and C. Keele; 2 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 32 packages, W. Busfield; 1 case drugs, E. Youngman and Co.; 10 boxes soap, 14 packages, 30 cases, 3 quarter-casks cordials, J. Keep.
June 1.—Kate Kearney, for Melbourne; 10 chests 10 half-chests tea, 40 bags refined sugar, 160 bags bastards, 2 hogsheads 75 cases 50 half-cases geneva, 2 hogsheads brandy, 2 quarter-tierces tobacco, 1 case cigars, 4 hogsheads rum, 16 kegs gunpowder, 40 boxes soap, 33 cases, L. Curcoran.
June 1.—Triton, for Hobart Town: 102 logs cedar, J. Roberton and Co.
June 1.—Josephine, for Melbourne via Richmond River: 35,000 feet cedar, Northwood and Cox.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON.—By the William Alfred, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR BRISBANE AND PORT CURTIS.—By the Uncle Tom, this day, at noon, if not underway.
FOR SOURABAYA.—By the Zwaarte Zwaan, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR WANGANUI.—By the Christopher George, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Francis, this day, at 6 p.m.
FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the General Cushing, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.
FOR NELSON.—By the Ocean Queen, on Friday, at 6 p.m.
FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Waratah (s.), this day, at 5:30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

THE mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer AUSTRALASIAN, will be made up at this office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m.
Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. Direct mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.
Registered letters will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.
RATES.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste, the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.
(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.
General Post Office, Sydney, June 1, 1858.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: June 1. Monarch, barque, 313 tons, Captain Morrison, for Melbourne; Fortune, brig, 161 tons, Captain Walsh, for Melbourne; R.M.S.S. Australasian, 1313 tons, Captain Scoales, for Suez via Melbourne.
The wool season being over, and very few passengers travelling to and from Wide Bay, the A. S. N. Company's steamer Waratah, will make only one voyage a month instead of two for a short time. She leaves Sydney to-morrow evening, and her next trip is fixed for Wednesday, 30th ult. of June.
THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE INNER SOUTH HEAD.—The lighthouse lately erected was permanently lighted up for the first time last night, and appears admirably adapted for the purpose of guiding ships when making the Heads. The tower is 60 feet in height, its base being within 30 feet of the high-water level. The lantern is 12 feet in height, and 10 feet in diameter; containing a fixed catoptric light of the first class, exhibiting in all 24 lights, and the comparative power between the compound light and the light furnished by its companion at a short distance, is as two to one in favour of the new construction. The sailing directions, both by night and day, have already been published in this journal.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.
May 31.—Ellen Simpson, barque, 297 tons, Poole, from Melbourne.
May 31.—Dammaris, schooner, 146 tons, Davidson, from Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 1	8:30 a.m. 5 p.m.	N.N.E. W.N.W	Strong breeze. Moderate breezes.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	8:5	10:0	2:0	4:35
2	Newtown	8:57	0:7	2:7	4:42
3	Petersham	7:1	10:11	2:11	4:41
5	Ashfield	7:8	10:18	2:18	4:53
6½	Burwood	7:14	10:24	2:24	4:59
7¾	Homebush	7:19	10:29	2:29	5:4
13½	Parramatta	7:33	10:43	2:43	5:20
17¾	Fairfield	7:53	11:3	3:3	...
22	Liverpool	8:5	11:13	3:13	...
34	Campbelltown	8:59	12:0	4:0	7:40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10½ a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7:35	10:45	2:45	5:15
12	Liverpool	...	8:10	11:20	3:20	5:50
16½	Fairfield	...	8:21	11:29	3:30	6:0
20½	Parramatta	...	8:40	11:52	3:52	6:22
26½	Homebush	7:55	9:0	12:15	4:15	6:45
27½	Burwood	8:0	9:5	12:20	4:20	6:50
29	Ashfield	8:6	9:11	12:26	4:26	6:56
31	Petersham	8:13	9:18	12:33	4:33	7:3
32	Newtown	8:16	9:21	12:36	4:36	7:6
34	Sydney	8:25	9:30	12:45	4:45	7:15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1:15 p.m.

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta, Liverpool and Campbelltown at 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. and from Campbelltown for Sydney at 8:5 a.m., 2:5 p.m. and 4:5 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7:30	2:45	7:30	3:0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7:40	2:55	7:40	3:10
4	Waratah	7:49	3:4	7:49	3:19
10½	Hexham	8:8	3:23	8:8	3:38
17½	East Maitland	8:20	3:45	8:30	4:0

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	East Maitland	8:45	4:0	9:0	4:15
7	Hexham	9:6	4:21	9:21	4:36
13½	Waratah	9:25	4:40	9:40	4:55
16½	Honeysuckle Point	9:40	4:55	9:55	5:10
17½	Newcastle	9:45	5:0	10:0	5:15

THE TIME BALL.—The time ball at the Observatory, Fort Phillip will be used for the first time on Thursday next, at noon, and will be continued daily, excepting Sundays. The ball will be hoisted at five minutes before noon so as to drop at mean noon, as a signal for the firing of the gun, which will be continued as usual.
MEDALS.—Persons or societies desiring to use medals for presentation as prizes, or in commemoration of events, may now, by agreement with the Government, give effect to their wishes, a press having been erected at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, capable of striking off impressions from dies up to three inches in diameter, and of proportionate thickness.
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF YANKEE NOTIONS, CHAIRS, IRONMONGERY, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to call especial attention to their unreserved sale of the balance of the American goods, ex Northern Eagle, and Georges, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock; and at 12 o'clock, plain and corrugated galvanised iron. See advertisements.—ADV.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. Aftern.
2 | WEDNESDAY.	7 1	4 53	11 41	— —

MOON.—Last Quarter, 5th instant, at 6 h. 26 m. 6 s. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, after the usual preliminary business, the House went into committee on the Electoral Bill, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. Arnold) being absent. The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that Mr. Owen take the chair. Mr. DONALDSON called attention to the fact that this was the fourth time that the Chairman of Committees, a paid officer of the House, had absented himself from his duties, and commented on the undesirability of removing from the floor of the House any member when an important question was under discussion. In a small House, he said, the office of Chairman of Committees might be made the instrument of corruption. A very long discussion ensued, in which it appeared the House was agreed on the impropriety of Mr. Arnold's absence, but was put an end to by that gentleman's appearing. A motion *pro forma* was then made for Mr. OWEN to leave the Chair, and for the House to resume, with leave for the committee to sit again immediately. This being carried, Mr. ARNOLD took the chair, and the House went into committee on the Electoral Bill.

The preamble and interpretation clause having been postponed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second clause, enacting the repeal of Electoral Act of 1851, Police Disqualifying Act of 1854, and the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, and 27th sections of the Constitution Act. A very long discussion ensued, Mr. DONALDSON arguing for the postponement of the clause until the principles in the various Acts proposed to be repealed had been discussed. An amendment was moved by Mr. MACARTHUR, limiting the repeal to the Electoral Act, but on a division it was lost by a majority of 28 to 19, and the original motion was carried by 27 to 20.

The address of thanks to her Majesty for conferring power on the Sydney University to grant degrees, was adopted, and ordered to be presented to his Excellency.

The rest of the business was postponed, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past ten.

THE reprieve of WILKES may be fully justified, and we have no intention to call it into question. Where life is concerned, and guilt depends on circumstantial evidence, a doubt may arise in the mind of the Executive at the last moment. Unless, however, from the disclosure of new facts, this doubt can be scarcely intelligible, presuming that due deliberation has preceded the warrant for execution. No man ought to be subjected to needless torture, however great his crime, and therefore a reprieve ought not to be given unless with the view to commutation.

The crime imputed to WILKES was never surpassed. He not only murdered his wife and children, but attempted to cast the consequences of his crime upon another. The evidence satisfied the jury, and left no doubt on the mind of the Judge. Unless, therefore, it is intended to abolish the penalty of death, we cannot excuse the reprieve except upon the idea that the prosecution has been a mistake, and that the man, instead of being a great criminal, has had misfortunes accumulated upon his head almost without example in the annals of human woe.

Thus it follows that, if mercy has been exercised properly—except upon the supposition that capital punishments are to be abolished, or that new facts are disclosed, to test which time may be required,—the prisoner ought to be discharged. The Executive would not be justified in reprieving him except on grounds upon which a jury ought to have acquitted him. If guilty he is especially deserving of death; if not guilty, he may claim the strongest sympathy which man can feel for a miserable sufferer from prejudice and mischance.

We can scarcely imagine the Executive would change the law by abolishing its penalty, except with legislative sanction. We presume, therefore, it is from doubts of the prisoner's crime that he has been snatched from his impending doom. He will, of course, be entitled to the full benefit of that doubt.

We are told that the prisoner spent the whole night in expectation of execution; that the apparatus of death was set up; the officers all in attendance; and that his arms were pinioned. We are informed further that the COLONIAL SECRETARY presented the reprieve, and thus interposed at the last moment.

We really have no wish to find fault with what we doubt not was well intentioned,—and perhaps we may be wrong. But if, as we are informed, the reprieve was delayed until the last moment, to see whether the prisoner would or not give way and acknowledge his guilt, and that he owes his reprieve to his resolute denials to the last, we must protest against the test, both in itself and as a precedent. Many have gone out of the world with assertions of innocence against the clearest demonstrations of guilt; they have deceived their clergy and attendants; they have probably done so to mitigate their posthumous infamy—to avenge themselves on the prosecutors and jury, and still more frequently in the hope, never relinquished, that a reprieve might come. We therefore deem that a denial persisted in, though under such fearful circumstances, is no safe test, even supposing the hope of life were gone utterly; but if ever it shall become usual to accept such protestations of innocence as valid, we may expect they will be the rule, and admission the rare exception. Society itself would have reason to deplore the encouragement to such a system, but it would be still more awful to send a fellow-being out of the world with a lie in his mouth.

At present a jury are supposed to settle the question upon the facts brought before them; their decision may be wrong, but they know that when they find a man guilty of murder, they probably send him to the gallows. Will there not be great risk of rash verdicts, if a jury are led to suppose that a death warrant will be issued as an instrument to extract from the criminal the evidence of his crime? A grand jury found a true bill on ex parte statements; a petty jury was supposed to find guilty on the whole case, but the Executive would be supposed to have a third method of trial, namely, the force of an impending death on a disturbed conscience.

In some continental States it is not customary to put any man to death unless after his conviction by the courts of law he shall confess his crime. He may remain in his cell for months and years—even for life—until he shall subscribe to his own condemnation by a full confession. This is often done. The guilty cannot bear solitude, darkened by remorse; they generally send for the authorities, and are willing rather to die; but is there not great reason to apprehend that confessions may be made from a weakness of mind, and the pressure of solitude? At one time hundreds of innocent people, women and children, confessed themselves guilty of witchcraft, and suffered death. The power of the imagination is terrible when it operates on a mind already enfeebled by accusation and imprisonment.

A Catholic under sentence of death, confesses to his priest, who holds sacred his secret. Society has no right to enquire; for it has no right to need the supplementary evidence the priest could present. Of course he would not disclose his knowledge; but were he even expected to give a signal, the prisoner would have just as much reason to mislead his clergyman as the court—he would be again on his trial at the confessional, and the silence of his spiritual judge would be the signal for execution.

THE meeting for the relief of the Donegal peasantry, held on Monday evening, was highly creditable to the Celtic Association. It is in this way that such an institution rises from the ideal to the practical, and draws about it a sympathy far beyond its nationality. Whatever opinions may be entertained or expressed in reference to the causes of distress in Donegal, there can be no question that it exists, and that the plan to relieve the sufferers would be a benefit both to Ireland and to themselves as well as to this colony. Ireland has undergone within the last few years a great social revolution. We fear, not only the visitation of Heaven, but the hand of man has too often pressed heavily on the people. The rights of property are liable to be pushed to extremes, and when they are they suggest distrust as to those rights themselves. It will be remembered that when the Free Church of Scotland seceded, in some counties sites were refused by their proprietors for the erection of places of worship. It was on that occasion that our most eminent statesmen uttered opinions with respect to the rights of property which showed that even they admitted them to be limited by overwhelming considerations drawn from the rights of human nature. No man, for instance, owning all the food and water in a ship as his property by law, would be justified in exercising absolutely the powers of ownership by casting it into the sea. Every other man would be bound to resist him. We are, however, happily relieved from all questions of the kind. Whether the landlords are guilty of culpable selfishness and cruelty or not, there can be no question that all who aid in relieving distress are engaged in a noble work.

We are happy to find this respectable meeting taking steps to secure an organized system of emigration. Half the sorrow and apprehension of the peasants of Donegal on their removal from their native land will be chased from their minds by the transfer together of families and neighbourhoods, and by the conviction that when they reach these shores there will be friends to greet them and assist in their settlement. Notwithstanding the occasional fluctuations of the labour market, there can be no doubt that we have abundant room, not for thousands, but for millions of people. All that is required is that their arrival should be expected—that channels of employment should be unfolded, that organized assistance should be afforded to the friendless and unprotected. By these means it will be quite possible that where we now receive one emigrant we may with greater ease receive and absorb a hundred. Indeed, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind that the difficulties attendant upon emigration result from want of forethought and careful distribution. In ancient times, not only with the Jews under the theocracy, but among several heathen nations, migrations to a large extent were the only means of transferring population from one country to another. No doubt where a country, hitherto unoccupied by civilised man, is to be inhabited, there must be a greater degree of preparation to escape the dangers of starvation and the inclemency of the weather. This, however, is quite within our power, if only the attention were paid to it which we devote to architecture, or to ship-building, or to any other pursuit. It has long occurred to us, and the subject has been several times introduced in this journal, that Societies for Colonization on a large scale could operate more easily and more successfully by having their seat in the colonies than in London. Many as have been the failures of these efforts at home, they nevertheless initiated all, except the penal colonies of the Australias. Were different associations to take up colonisation with spirit, our population would soon be enormous. The labour would draw capital as well as produce it. Everything would advance in geometrical progression. If there are any in this colony who are anxious to see the proportions from the different parts of the United Kingdom preserved according to the ratio of their populations, it is their business "to redress the balance" by imitating the zeal and liberality of the Celtic Association. If, however, from indolence or selfishness the English and Scotch decline to share in the labour, they have no right to deprecate a movement which, however strong its nationality, is justified by its benevolence. The proportion of Irish who have immigrated to this country, it appears, has been for the past few years greater than from either England or Scotland. This excess is perhaps to be attributed to the different circumstances of the various parts of the United Kingdom; it is, however, also to be largely attributed to the admirable practice which prevails among the Irish, who send home money for the purpose of assisting their relations. We have heard in all directions of Irish servant girls who have devoted a large portion of their wages to bring out their parents, brothers, or sisters. We can have no sympathy with any man who can look on the self-denial without complacency and even joy. This, doubtless, has swollen the numbers recently noticed.

We take this opportunity of noticing the petition which has been presented to the House, complaining of Mr. BROWNE, the Immigration Agent, for having remarked upon the disproportionate number of servants from Ireland. We do not at all understand from Captain BROWNE's statement, anything like an expression of antipathy. It must be the duty of every man in his station to bring under the notice of the Government whatever appears remarkable, and it is over-sensitiveness to take offence because words may bear an unfavourable construction. There are, no doubt, persons in the colony who do find the religious difficulty a serious one. When families live remote from churches, and can only have worship in a domestic form, they may perhaps be justified in hesitating to employ servants who would be cut off from the ordinances of their own faith, and who are forbidden to unite in domestic prayer. Where, however, this difficulty does not exist, we presume but a small proportion of Protestants would hesitate to hire Roman Catholic or Irish girls. As far as we have been able to learn, from fair intercourse with families of different ranks, they are quite as readily employed and give quite as much satisfaction as their sisterhood from Great Britain. On their arrival they are often unacquainted with domestic matters—and this may sometimes be an obstacle, but we feel assured that there are very few persons indeed, however strong may be their own national preferences, who would wish to discourage the emigration of girls from Ireland, or feel any reluctance in confiding to them the duties of the household. We touch upon this matter with some hesitation, because whatever may be said upon these subjects is generally misunderstood and misrepresented. There must be, however, some little mutual tolerance, and men must not be supposed to be actuated by malignant antipathies, because they may not always speak in the language of praise.

Mr. J. H. DURBIN, a magistrate, and lately employed by the Government, has announced himself as an Emigration Agent. He proposes to undertake the business of transferring servants and others from the United Kingdom upon some moderate commission. His project well deserves consideration and support.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table the undermentioned papers:—1. Return to the address in reference to date of leases of Crown lands held under Orders in Council, adopted, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, on 4th December, 1857. 2. Return to the address in reference to the conduct of the Returning Officer for the Western Boroughs, adopted, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, on the 27th April last.
Ordered to be printed.
Mr. R. CAMPBELL laid upon the table certain papers relating to the removal of Captain Pockley from the office of Harbour Master.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMSON presented a petition from certain electors, being members of the Electors Corresponding Committee for the district of the Macleay River, praying that the Electoral Bill may be allowed to pass into law with as little delay as possible.
Petition received.
Mr. MACARTHUR presented a petition from certain inhabitants of part of the electoral district of West Camden, expressive of their disapproval of the proposed alteration, &c., in the franchise, the additional members proposed to be given to the metropolitan district, and praying the House to take these objections into consideration in passing the Electoral Bill.
Petition received.
Mr. OWEN presented a petition from the President and Secretary of the Illawarra District Political Association, urging certain grounds upon which petitioners conceive the electorate of Illawarra to be entitled to two members instead of one as proposed by the Electoral Bill, and praying the House to take same into consideration.
Petition received.

SUPPLY.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL asked leave to move without notice "that so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as will admit of a motion being made for the restoration to the business paper of the resumption of Committee of Supply during the sitting of which on the 28th ultimo the House had been counted out."
Motion put and agreed to.
Mr. R. CAMPBELL then moved, "That the notice for the resumption of Committee of Supply stand an Order of the Day for to-morrow (Wednesday.)"
Motion put and agreed to.

COURT HOUSE AT RAYMOND TERRACE.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, "If any steps have been taken by the Government to repair the Court-House at Raymond Terrace?"
Mr. ROBERTSON, in reply, stated that in December last, the Colonial Architect caused to be prepared plans and specifications of the repairs and alterations required at the Court-House referred to; and Mr. Lewis, the gentleman who made them, submitted at the same time tenders from two persons offering to perform the work at the respective amounts of £258 16s. and £290. Provision to the amount of £350 was made in the Estimates of the present year, to cover that expense and the repairs of a lock-up. The works would, therefore, be carried on as soon as the Estimate was sanctioned by Parliament.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked the hon. Colonial Secretary what are the particular duties of the Health Officer of the Port?
Mr. COWPER, for the information of the hon. member who put the above question, laid upon the table an extract from the instructions issued to the Health Officer at the time of his appointment, and he moved that it be printed.
Motion put and passed.

STEAM DREDGE.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade—1st, "If the steam dredge has undergone the necessary repairs?" 2nd, "Whether she is to be placed under the management of the harbour-master?" 3rd, "Whether the Government intends making any provision for additional barges?"
Mr. R. CAMPBELL begged to say that the dredge had undergone the necessary repairs, which increased her capacity for clearing deeper water than she had hitherto dredged; that she was again placed under the management of the Harbour-master, and that the Government intended to make provision for additional barges.

ELECTORAL BILL.

The first order of the day for going into committee upon the Electoral Law Amendment Bill having been read,
Mr. COWPER moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into committee for the consideration of the bill, and that in the absence of the chairman of committees, Mr. Owen do take the chair.
Motion put and agreed to.
The House thereupon resolved itself into committee, Mr. Owen taking the chair.
Mr. DONALDSON complained of the absence of the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Arnold), who, although the paid servant of the House, had been absent on four distinct and important occasions. (Hear, hear.) He was absent, for instance, on the 30th March, the very first occasion during the session on which the Chairman of Committees could take the chair. He was also absent on the 31st of March, which was the second time the Chairman of Committees could have taken the chair, but did not. On the 27th of April the hon. gentleman was again absent; and on this as well as the two previous occasions the chair was filled by Mr. Jones, instead of by the gentleman who was specially paid to discharge the duties of the office. On the present most important occasion the honorable gentleman was again absent, and in consequence his honorable and respected friend (Mr. Owen) had been called upon to occupy the chair. (Hear, hear.) This was the fourth time the honorable gentleman had failed to attend as Chairman of Committees, and, considering that it was specially arranged that the Electoral Bill should take precedence to-day of all other business, he thought it was high time some step should be taken to elicit the opinion of the House with regard to the honorable member's conduct. He would not, then, in the honorable gentleman's absence, indulge in any commentary upon the subject, but he certainly would move that the House resume, for the purpose of considering the propriety of striking off the sum of £500, placed on the Estimates as the salary of the Chairman of Committees.
Mr. COWPER was sorry, for the sake of convenience in getting through the business of the country, that the honorable member did not take the step he now proposed prior to the House going into Committee. He (Mr. C.) had no desire to justify the conduct of his hon. friend Mr. Arnold, but at the same time, he must say that he could not understand the motion of the hon. gentleman opposite. He could understand a motion for an adjournment until to-morrow in order to give time for enquiry or explanation, but he could not understand why the business of the country should be interrupted for the mere purpose of considering the expediency of striking off a salary which, under all the circumstances, he was sure the House would consider necessary.
Mr. FORSTER thought the proper course for the House to adopt, if it desired to mark its sense of the hon. member's conduct, was to recommit the Appropriation Bill for the purpose of carrying out the object of the hon. member for the South Riding.
Mr. ROBERTSON observed that, if the hon. member for the South Riding brought forward a distinct motion on some future occasion with reference to the conduct of his hon. friend the Chairman of Committees it was possible he might give him his support; but seeing that the hon. gentleman was not present to answer for himself, and seeing, moreover, that they were totally ignorant as to the cause of his absence, he hoped the House would see the propriety of postponing any direct action in the matter until a future day.
Mr. MURRAY admitted that the House was placed in a very awkward position in consequence of the absence of the hon. Chairman of Committees; and as it was desirable that they should have the assistance of the hon. member then in the chair in maturing the details of the bill, he would suggest that the House resume for the purpose of proceeding with the other business on the paper, on the understanding that the committee would have leave to sit again at a later period of the evening, when it was likely the hon. Chairman of Committees would be present. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect stated.
Mr. FLOOD not only expected that the Chairman of Committees, being a paid officer, should always be present when required, but that he should always be present at the opening of the House for the purpose of making a quorum. He considered it very unfortunate that the hon. member should be absent on so important an occasion, more especially as it was the fourth instance of his non-attendance. Under the circumstances he would support the motion for the House resuming, and proceeding with the other business on the paper.
Mr. PIDDINGTON was averse to the course proposed by the hon member for the South Riding, as the only effect which it could have, would be to abolish the salary for the Chairman of Committees, a proceeding which he thought every one would admit to be extremely undesirable, considering how difficult it was even now to get hon. gentlemen to perform the duties of the office. He agreed, however, with the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, that the wisest course they could adopt now, was to resume and obtain leave to sit again at a later time of the evening.
Mr. MARKS contended that in the absence of any knowledge as to the causes of the hon. gentleman's absence, it would be unjust on the part of the House to take any action in the matter at present. He was also of opinion that the argument advanced as to the House not being able to spare the hon. gentleman then in the chair was somewhat discourteous to that honourable gentleman, seeing that he ought to be the best judge of his own actions.
Mr. MURRAY pointed out that the hon. member had been voted into the chair by the House, and that according to Parliamentary usage a member could not refuse to act under an order of the House. Mr. Smith O'Brien was on one occasion imprisoned for refusing to act upon a select committee.
Mr. DONALDSON said, with reference to the remarks of the hon. Colonial Secretary, that he (Mr. D. and other hon. members on the same side of the House were not aware, until the motion for going into committee had actually passed, that Mr. Arnold was not in the House. When he remembered, moreover, that Mr. Arnold in his election to the chair of the House was the nominee of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, and when he remembered also how vehemently the honorable the Colonial Secretary censured his learned friend Mr. Holroyd, the late Chairman of Committees, who on one occasion, owing to a thunderstorm, happened to be a few minutes behind his time, he could not help thinking that the attempted justification of Mr. Arnold's conduct came with very bad grace. (Hear, hear.) As upon reflection he found that the motion he had just now made was not exactly in accordance with Parliamentary usage, he would submit the following:—"That the chairman now leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again,—in order to enable Mr. Donaldson to give notice for to-morrow,—that this House order, that the repeated absence of the Chairman of Committees of the House (his absence from his place on this evening, the 1st June, being the fourth occasion on which the chair has been taken by another member of this House, not the member elected by the House to be the Chairman of Committees during the session,) demands an explanation at the hands of the hon. member for Durham, Mr Arnold, who was elected Chairman of Committees on the 24th March last."
Mr. COWPER remarked, in answer to the hon. member who spoke last, that he did not attempt to justify Mr. Arnold's absence. On the contrary, he agreed with other hon. members that Mr. Arnold, as Chairman of Committees, was always expected to be present when the House met.
Mr. DENIEHY: If the hon. member for the South Riding was sincere in saying that he did not wish to attack the hon. Chairman of Committees in his absence, why not postpone all action in the matter until that hon. gentleman was present to defend himself?
Mr. HAY thought the hon. member for South Cumberland had acted perfectly right, because, when the substantive motion of which he had given notice came on for discussion, Mr. Arnold would, in all likelihood, be present to answer for himself. He quite agreed that the Chairman of Committees, as in the House of Commons, should receive a salary, but that was only another reason why such an officer should observe the strictest punctuality in his attendance upon the House.
[Mr. Arnold at this stage of the discussion entered the House.]
After a few remarks from Mr. ROBERTSON,
Mr. ARNOLD then rose, and said that he felt he was called upon to make some explanation with reference to his absence up to a late moment. He had ever been careful to consult the wishes of the House by being as punctual as possible in his attendance. In explanation of his absence that evening, he would remark that during the last two days he had business at Parramatta, and had always found that being in time for the train leaving there at a quarter to three he would be at the House in time for the ordinary business of Parliament. To-day he had attended at the same hour, but he found that an alteration had been made in the hour of starting the trains, and he was compelled to wait upon the platform until a quarter to four. It was in consequence of this alteration in the starting of the trains, of which he could not possibly have had any notice, that he was absent for any time from the House. He regretted his absence, and if he could possibly have known the circumstances which led to it, it would not have occurred. He would take care to be more punctual in his attendance in future, and he hoped his explanation would be satisfactory to hon. members.
After some brief *sotto voce* remarks from Mr. HAY, Mr. DONALDSON, and Mr. DENIEHY, which did not reach the gallery,
Mr. ARNOLD added that he saw by advertisement this day, on the railway board, that the trains would run the whole day, but he had certainly relied on the quarter-to-three train. He did not mean to say that he had this day been at Parramatta, but at Homebush.
Mr. COX said he too had been detained three-quarters of an hour by the train.
Mr. DONALDSON thought that his motion ought to take precedence, for it was essential that the House should resume, if only for five minutes, so that the Chairman of Committees might take his seat. He would withdraw his motion so far as the explanation, such as it was, had been made, and he would proceed with the statement now that the hon. the Chairman of Committees was present. The hon. member reiterated his statement, recounting the particular occasions on which the Chairman of Committees was absent from his duties in the House. He would not say more, as the explanation that had been given, such as it was, had removed the difficulty the committee had laboured under. He must take exception to part of that explanation, however, for instead of being, as they were led to believe, at Parramatta, it subsequently appeared the hon. member (Mr. Arnold) was at Homebush. He would, therefore, withdraw one part of the motion, and move that the Chairman leave the chair, and that the Chairman of Committees take the same immediately.
The SPEAKER explained that until the House resumed another chairman could not be appointed, as that was the duty of the House, not of the committee of the whole.
After some further discussion on the point of order in which the several motions stood,

principle of exclusion. He objected to the repeal of the 20th clause, to which allusion had been made. If that clause were repealed, and any church was dominant in this country, they could send in 20 members if they chose, firebrands to create discord—instead of being engaged in preaching peace.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the exclusion of police from taking any part in elections was a wise provision. In reference to the 20th clause the honorable gentleman remarked that he thought clergymen should be allowed to be representatives of the people when they could find constituencies to return them. The exclusion of clergymen from the House of Commons was an innovation in the constitution of that House of recent date; it only rose from a desire to exclude a particular member of the Church of England who had rendered himself obnoxious (the Rev. Horne Tooke), and he believed the same cause (the exclusion of a particular clergyman) accounted for the presence of a similar clause in the Constitution Bill of this country.

Mr. G. MACLEAY: The hon gentleman who had just sat down remarked that the exclusion of clergymen from the House of Commons was a recent innovation. It was comparatively a recent innovation, but he would ask whether public opinion had not since confirmed the principle? (Hear, hear.) He believed if clergymen were eligible, and a minister of one denomination were returned, others would feel it due to the denominations to which they belonged to seek seats in the House to support their particular tenets, and the result would be anything but desirable.

Mr. PARKES said he could not see the consistency of the hon. member for the South Riding of the County of Cumberland in opposing the eligibility of clergymen as members of the House now, seeing that he offered seats in the Legislative Council to clergymen of the different denominations about two years ago. (Hear, hear.) He thought there was not such an abundance of men in this country capable of discharging representative duties that the House should restrict constituencies from selecting clergymen, if they thought they could trust their interests to them.

Mr. DONALDSON said he did not expect any fairness from the hon. gentleman who had just sat down (Mr. Parkes), or from those who cheered him. It was possible, although the hon. gentleman might not be disposed to admit it, that his (Mr. Donaldson's) course had been quite consistent throughout in reference to this matter concerning the eligibility of clergymen. The fact was, that when this question came before the Executive Council, he (Mr. Donaldson) was one of those who voted in the minority, and consequently against the admission of clergymen as members of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER wished to say a few words in reference to the 20th clause. He held it to be wrong to attempt to limit the choice of electors, although no doubt the House had the legal right to do so. He believed the principle which ought to forbid the Assembly to assent to the exclusion of clergymen was very much the same as that principle which had been very generally acquiesced in, and which held it to be wrong for the State to interfere in religious matters at all. He doubted both the right of the State to ascertain who were clergymen, and also their ability to define properly what a clergyman was.

Mr. FAUCETT thought the admission of a large number of clergymen into the House would be very injurious to the public at large. He believed clergymen best employed when discharging their duties as ministers of peace; but when they came into the Assembly and engaged in its turmoils they would then become ministers of the worst kind of war. Upon the whole he held it to be more expedient that the 20th clause should not be repealed.

Mr. DALLEY believed the clause which it was now sought to repeal had received as universal condemnation as the Constitution Bill which was brought in and carried at that time. He should regard with considerable alarm the entrance into the House of any considerable number of clergymen. He should regard the entrance of one ecclesiastic with dissatisfaction. It had been found, however, that where the greatest facility existed for ministers of religion to become members of the Legislature, no advantage was taken of that provision, there being none in the American Houses of Legislature.

Mr. MACARTHUR doubted the correctness of the observation of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, in reference to the absence of ministers of religion from the American Legislature, and opposed the repeal of the twentieth section of the Constitution Act.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said they frequently found clergymen abandoning their sacerdotal duties and usefully and advantageously undertaking others, such as editing newspapers and teaching schools. If a clergyman thought it consistent with his character and his office to accept the position of representative of the people, he though there ought to be no law to exclude him from a seat in any British Legislature.

Mr. SMITH said that arguments had been very improperly introduced into the discussion, the effect of which was to throw odium on those who, on principle, opposed the introduction of clergymen into the Legislature; but those who, on principle, were opposed to clerical legislators were not to be deterred by such arguments as those to which he referred. When men assumed the high and responsible duties of the Christian ministry, their studies ought to be of a different order from those which were connected with politics. The fact that clergymen engaged in literary and scholastic pursuits was no argument in favour of their being admitted into the Legislature. Constitutional temperament, peculiar talents, and other causes of a similar nature might lead clergymen to adopt literary and scholastic vocations; but neither these nor any other causes would make the Legislature a fit scene for their labours. The fact that in England clergymen were admitted into the House of Lords was connected with the fact that there the Church formed a component part of the Government; here, on the contrary, there was no State Church, and therefore there was no parallel. If they once opened the doors to clergymen, they sowed the seed of religious dissension, which hitherto it had been the object of their legislation to suppress. Judging by the history of the past, it was not likely that the people of this colony would send many ministers to the Legislature; but the time was probably not far distant, when a struggle would take place between those who were in favour of State aid to religion and their opponents, and it was difficult to say what would be the result of that struggle. It might be that then they would see more than one or two clergymen in the House, and he predicted they would have, as a result, a state of things which the country would rue. He repudiated by reference to Dr. Lang in his opposition to the clause.

Mr. DENIEHY supported the clause, on the ground that the provision excluding clergymen was, when passed, directed against a particular individual. The only practical objection to the admission of clergymen was that possessing a certain influence with their flock, their return was more certain than that of other men; but when a clergyman entered that House his influence out of doors would be as nothing. His influence then, would, like that of others, depend solely on the cogency of his arguments. If a man were excluded from the privilege of a seat in that House, he ought also to be excluded from the privilege of taking part in elections. In England, he pointed out, that at least one clergyman, a dissenter, had a seat in the House of Commons; he referred to the Rev. W. J. Fox.

Mr. JONES objected to the exclusion. Their experience showed that only one minister had hitherto aspired to a seat in that House; and he believed no member had ever discharged his functions more faithfully than Dr. Lang. If there were half a dozen such clergymen in the House, he would certainly not regard their presence as a national calamity.

Mr. DONALDSON pointed out that the bill disqualified certain officers of police and others from voting at elections. Thus the arguments of those who professed to oppose the exclusion, on the ground that because clergymen were entitled to vote therefore they ought also to be privileged to occupy a seat in that House, were not so consistent as might appear.

After some remarks from Mr. JONES, Mr. HAY, and Mr. MACARTHUR,

Mr. COWPER said that the many objections to the clause were set at naught by the fact that the Secretary of State returned a former bill, on the ground that it contained an exclusive clause like that sought to be repealed, and also by the fact that seats in the Legislature were offered by a former Ministry to Bishop Broughton, and to Archbishop Polding.

Mr. OWEN was certain that the exclusion of clergymen from the House of Commons, which was completely established in the case of Horne Tooke, was received by the people of England with the strongest approbation; chiefly on the ground that the arena of political strife was not the proper scene for the labours of those whose duties were essentially those of peace. He intended by his vote to maintain the principle that ministers of religion ought not to be members of that House. He would not vote with the hon. member for West Camden, but if his amendment were lost, he would move that the words repealing the twentieth section of the Constitution Act, be omitted from the clause.

The question was then put, when the amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 28 to 19.

Mr. OWEN then proposed to move the amendment, of which he had spoken, but it was decided that the House having affirmed that all the words proposed to be omitted should stand part of the question; the omission of any of them could not be proposed as an amendment.

The Committee then divided on the clause, which was adopted on a division, of which the following was the result:—

Ayes, 27.		Noes, 20.	
Mr. Cowper		Mr. Faucett	
R. Campbell		G. Macleay	
Robertson		Jenkins	
Williamson		W. Macleay	
Deniehy		Owen	
Dalley		Taylor	
Parkes		Moriarty	
Piddington		Paterson	
Marks		Lee	
Gordon		Lord	
Oakes		Macarthur	
Dr. Aldcorn		Cox	
Mr. J. Campbell		Lloyd	
White		Sutior	
Cribb		Wild	
Scott		Smith	
Jamison		Tooth	
Flood		Hodgson	
Rotton		Donaldson	Tellers.
Weekes		Hay	
Forster			
Egan			
Thornton			
Richardson			
Byrnes			
Jones	Tellers.		
Dickson			

The third clause, relative to the number of members, was postponed.

Clause 4: Division of colony into electoral districts.

Mr. COWPER referred to the importance of this clause, and explained that in the formation of Braidwood, Newcastle, and St. George into electoral districts, the original principle in the plan of distribution had not been departed from. He proposed to deal with the alterations from the first plan by moving their addition as amendments to the bill.

Mr. DENIEHY wished that this important clause should be deliberately considered, and that they should come fresh to the discussion, and with that object he moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

The question having been put and agreed to, the Chairman left the chair, the House resumed, progress was reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again to-morrow, the business to take precedence of all other on the paper.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were ordered to be printed:—

Petition, presented by Mr. Robertson, from Wide Bay and Burnett, praying the erection of bridges in those districts, presented by him on the 28th ultimo.

Petition, presented by Mr. Parkes, relative to the Publicans' Licensing Bill, presented by him on the 28th ultimo.

Petition, presented by Mr. Williamson, relative to the Chinese Immigration Bill, presented by him on the 28th ultimo.

Petition, presented by Mr. Robertson, from the Police District of Scone, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 28th ultimo.

Petition, presented by Mr. Deniehy, from Albury, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 28th ultimo.

Petition presented by Mr. Weekes, of Mr. Isaac Robinson, relative to a railway crossing in Abbott-street, West Maitland, presented by him on the 26th ultimo.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. HODGSON'S motion, "That the report brought up by the Committee on Special Return to Writ on the 26th ultimo, be now adopted by this House," was postponed.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

The House resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of an address of thanks to her Majesty.

On the motion of Mr. HODGSON, the following address was read by the clerk, and proposed for the adoption of the committee:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Majesty:—

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, approach your Majesty with the strongest feelings of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's crown and person.

We desire to convey our humble thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the marked honour which Your Majesty has been most graciously pleased to confer upon this colony, by declaring that the degrees granted by the Senate of the University of Sydney shall be entitled to the same rank, precedence, and consideration, as degrees granted by any university of the United Kingdom.

We acknowledge, with gratitude, the deep interest which Your Majesty has been pleased to evince in the progress and advancement of education amongst us, by selecting this colony as the first of Your Majesty's colonial possessions upon which to confer this high privilege and distinction; we confidently hope that this gracious exercise of Your Majesty's Prerogative, while maintaining the high standard of our degrees, will give a fresh impetus to the institution itself, and largely extend its sphere of usefulness; and we trust that the graduates of our University will prove themselves not inferior, in scholastic acquirements, to the majority of graduates of those time-honoured institutions—the Universities of Great Britain.

We feel assured that this boon which your Majesty has been pleased to grant to New South Wales, will prove an incentive to her social, moral, and intellectual advancement; will encourage useful knowledge; will foster and extend a sound and liberal education; and will tend to perpetuate that bond of union and attachment to the parent State which now so happily exists throughout this distant portion of your Majesty's dominions.

A few verbal amendments having been made in the address, the House resumed, and the report having been adopted, the mover and seconder, with the Speaker, were appointed a Committee to present the address to the Governor-General for presentation to her Majesty.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past ten o'clock until three o'clock to-morrow.

TRAFFIC ON THE PYRMONT BRIDGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

	Foot Passengers.	Horsemen.	Drays.	Extra Horses.	Gigs.	Carriages.
1 Saturday	2026	9	162	41	4	3
2 Sunday	2035	8	—	—	4	—
3 Monday	1308	12	189	25	4	2
4 Tuesday	653	13	58	—	—	3
5 Wednesday	1473	9	180	47	—	5
6 Thursday	1000	8	207	26	2	2
7 Friday	1161	1	249	31	2	8
8 Saturday	731	8	143	30	—	—
9 Sunday	2110	1	1	—	—	—
10 Monday	602	8	19	—	—	—
11 Tuesday	1531	14	175	34	4	2
12 Wednesday	1052	11	186	39	2	2
13 Thursday	1155	11	198	33	5	4
14 Friday	1096	6	250	33	3	2
15 Saturday	1700	6	207	22	3	2
16 Sunday	2390	—	1	—	1	—
17 Monday	1240	11	216	29	4	2
18 Tuesday	1081	10	225	39	—	—
19 Wednesday	1057	10	240	64	4	—
20 Thursday	980	9	262	43	—	1
21 Friday	845	6	196	45	—	4
22 Saturday	1595	11	177	23	—	6
23 Sunday	2075	9	—	—	4	—
24 Monday	1718	3	41	—	—	—
25 Tuesday	912	18	174	19	2	—
26 Wednesday	583	3	12	—	—	—
27 Thursday	983	28	180	31	3	3
28 Friday	1077	10	243	30	2	3
29 Saturday	1370	15	265	59	8	4
30 Sunday	2022	16	—	—	—	—
31 Monday	1193	13	264	37	6	3
	40574	289	4720	811	67	62

TAMBAROORA.—We continue to receive the most happy reports from these diggings. The late rains have been very welcome, and this gold-field now presents a scene of the greatest activity; numbers of new arrivals, including a large proportion of Celestials, are daily reported; and it would seem that all are doing well. An old resident on these diggings informs us that, on Saturday night, he saw a tureen containing fourteen pounds' weight of gold, obtained by one party during this present month from the Quartz Reef at the Bald Hills, and offered for sale at one of the stores which abound in that locality.—*Bathurst Free Press.*

MAIMING AND WOUNDING.—On Sunday last a quarrel took place on board the El Dorado, lying at Campbell's Wharf, when a seaman belonging to the ship was severely wounded with an axe, by one of his mates. The assailant's name is Stephen Allen, acting as cook—the victim's, Samuel Carmichael. Some misunderstanding had arisen between them, Allen considering that Carmichael had given him some offence or ill-usage; and being on the day named partially intoxicated, when Carmichael went into the galley, using threatening language and gestures, Allen thereupon took up a long-handled axe and struck him across the calf of his left leg, severing at one blow the muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, and tendons, and even fracturing the bone. Carmichael, on leaving the galley, immediately fell on the deck, and when his condition became known, means were used for stopping the profuse hæmorrhage—in the meantime medical assistance being obtained. Dr. Mackellar was promptly in attendance, and proceeded, under great difficulty, from the depth of the wound, to tie the blood-vessels; but, being only partially successful, he had the man at once conveyed to the Infirmary, where, aided by Dr. Nathan and Dr. Alleyne, and only after unremitting exertion for three-quarters of an hour, during which time the patient was under the influence of chloroform, did they prevent further loss of blood. The culprit was taken into custody, and now awaits magisterial examination until the health of his victim is sufficient to enable him to give evidence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Henry Fisher, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent was examined at some length by Mr. Johnson, and the meeting further adjourned until Tuesday next, for the purpose of investigating certain accounts between insolvent and Mr. Murnin.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to Henry Martin Williams, Archibald M'Diarmid, Charles Irish, Henry Bachfield, Frederick Lewis Edwards, and George Charles Gordon.

The application of George James was opposed, and at insolvent's request, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

SURRENDERS.

Richard Brown, of Sydney, innkeeper. Liabilities, £1238 4s. 3d. Assets, value of real property, £200; of personal property, £425; outstanding debts, £30 14s.: total, £655 14s. Deficit, £582 10s. 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

George Fulton, of Keppel-street, Bathurst, licensed victualler and cabinet maker. Liabilities, £968. Assets: value of personal property, £605; outstanding debts, £171: total, £776. Deficit, £132. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

RULE NISI

On the petition of Henry Woodward, of Park-street, Sydney, fruiterer, a rule *nisi* was granted, returnable on Saturday, the 12th June, requiring Thomas Lawless, Michael Lawless, James M'Crossen, Henry Wright, Patrick Carney, John Green, and John Lineham, carrying on business under the style or firm of Thomas Lawless and Co., of Sydney, Melbourne, and Geelong, fruiterers, to show cause why their estate should not be placed under sequestration for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.—Thomas Lawless and Michael Lawless, two members of the above firm, have signed a consent to the sequestration of the estate.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 2.—James M'Grath, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. John Minors, second, 11. Thomas Maher, adjourned single, 12. Richard Maxwell, third, half-past 12 John S. Dobson, first, 1. Smith and Pattison, adjourned second, 2. Thursday, 3.—Josephs and Weil, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Jamieson and Connal, adjourned second, 11. George B. Mullins, special, for proof of debts, 11. Joseph Coates, adjourned single, 12. William S. Taylor, adjourned second, half-past 1.

Friday, 4.—Thomas Dawson, third, 11. Henry Lord, third, half-past 11. William Dickinson, third, 12. Henry Cupeland, third, 1. Thomas Lynch, first, half-past 1. *At Bathurst:* Zadok S. Bamford third, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Mr. Breillat, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Hargraves, and Mr. Cox.

Fourteen persons, convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Catherine M'Garry, for having, while drunk, made use of obscene language, was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month. Margaret Dee, for a similar offence, was sentensed to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned one week.

Thomas Maddington was summarily convicted of having stolen a looking-glass of the value of 20s. James Gordon, of the firm of A. Moore and Co., of Pitt-street, auctioneers, deposed that about six o'clock last evening, hearing a noise in the sale room, he looked in the direction whence it proceeded, and saw prisoner in the act of taking down a looking-glass (produced), and watched his progress; he carried it out, and he (Mr. Gordon) followed him along Pitt-street, Market-street, and George-street, until he met a constable, when he gave him into custody; the glass is of the value of 20s., and is the property of him and his partner, Mr. Moore. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six months.

John Foster appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Elizabeth, his wife, for having unlawfully deserted her, and refusing to contribute towards her support. She deposed that they had been about 22 years married; that between three and four years ago he took her to Port Phillip, and there left her without the means of support; he was then mate of a vessel, but is now a labourer. To pay 7s. weekly, and the costs of this proceeding.

Three wages cases were disposed of, orders being made for the amounts due; and the rest were either postponed by request of the parties or struck out for want of appearance.

REPRIEVE OF THE CONVICT WILKES.

THE execution of this criminal was appointed to take place at nine o'clock yesterday morning; and about thirty persons, including the coroner's jury, were assembled at that hour in the stockade yard, within the walls of Darlinghurst gaol. The coffin had been placed under the drop, and the executioner was prepared for his awful work. Outside the walls of the gaol the gathering was rather numerous, but it consisted for the most part of idle boys. The culprit was visited during the earlier part of the morning by the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, who retired at twenty minutes past seven, and was immediately succeeded by the Revt Abbott Gregory. These two gentlemen have been incessant and unremitting in their attentions upon the wretched man ever since his condemnation on the 22nd of April; and it is already known that they and other influential persons had left no means untried of obtaining a respite of the awful judgment which the law had pronounced against him. The fatal hour is denoted by the bell of the gaol clock, but on this occasion no knell tolled forth, and the wonder why was anxiously speculated upon. In a few minutes a knot of gentlemen hurriedly entered the stockade yard and announced that it was "All right—the man's life would be spared." The satisfaction manifested was general—not from a feeling of morbid sympathy with guilt, but because the evidence, although very strong, was still only circumstantial. What was going on within the murderer's cell? There were assembled the Sheriff (Mr. J. O. Neil Brenan), the Right Rev. Abbott Gregory, the Rev. Archdeacon M'Encroe, the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Dalley, M.L.A. Wilkes never since his trial wavered in his statement; but held on to a declaration up to the last that he was innocent of the foul murder (that of his wife and two children) which was attributed to him; and he not only did this, but persisted in charging the terrible deed upon Lynch, who, it will be remembered, was with himself and constable Tapp, a confiné on Norfolk Island some years ago. Wilkes had the fullest expectation that his last moments drew near, being pinioned in readiness for the immediate act of execution. At this point there was produced a petition for his reprieval, signed by about 30 persons, members of the Legislature chiefly. Regarding this and some other salutary evidences, Mr. Cowper, as Vice-President of the Executive Council, thought fit at this juncture to bestow the favour of a Royal clemency, and reprieved the prisoner. The spectacle was an affecting one. Wilkes, who had shaken each of those present by the hand and bade them good-bye, still asserting his innocence, and expressing a wish to die by the mode appointed, saying his spiritual condition could never be so fit as at the present time. It is understood that he will be imprisoned for life, with hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.—Business in Equity, this day, before the Full Court: Cockcroft and others v. Hancy and another, appeal. Business in Master's Office: Richardson v. Crane, on state of facts; In re Jeston, to settle minutes; Thomson v. Rattray, to examine executors; Brown v. Huckle, to settle report.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The total receipts for the week ending the 29th May were £861 12s 11d. The number of passengers carried was 5598. The trains have not run to time owing to the very heavy rains during the week, and other causes; but they will now arrive and depart with their accustomed punctuality.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE ON THE RAILWAY.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Miller, of Singleton, was bringing up from Newcastle, on one of the railway trucks, a dog-cart, in which he had packed away a considerable quantity of goods. When the train had arrived near Hexham Swamps, smoke was observed to issue from the vehicle, and the engine having been stopped, efforts were made to put out the fire, which was then found to be burning inside it. This was not done, however, until the panels, dashboard, and other parts of the dog-cart had sustained injury, as well as the goods contained in it. We understand that damage to the amount of some £20 or £30 has been caused by the fire, which probably originated in a spark from the engine fire lodging in the dog-cart.—*Maitland Mercury.*

FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—During the past two days the annual bazaar in aid of this institution has been held within a booth situate in the lower Botanical Garden. The bazaar was got up with good taste, and the ladies presiding at it persevered well in their endeavours to command patronage. The receipts on Monday amounted to a total of £260, which included £39 for admission charges. Yesterday's receipts were altogether less—the proceeds of admission not exceeding £19. The bazaar is stated to have been a less successful affair than last year's.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held last night in the Chamber of Commerce, at the Exchange. The President of the Society, Sir William Denison, K.C.B., took the chair. There was a numerous attendance of members. The PRESIDENT stated that the subscriptions obtained at the late dinner of the Agricultural Society, amounted to £900; and he urged on the members of the Society present the importance of their exerting themselves to increase these subscriptions, holding out the hope that the Government would assist in the erection of the necessary buildings. Mr. E. Hickey was then called upon to read a paper on the cultivation of cotton in Australia. Mr. Hickey being rather indisposed, the President kindly read his very able paper for him. The writer seems to be very sanguine as to the practicability and the profit of cultivating cotton here; and entered at large into the advantages that this country possesses over the cotton growing States in America. They may be described to consist—in superiority of soil to the American plantations, which require an immense quantity of manure, whereas the soil of the Australian rivers, Mr. Hickey stated, were vastly more favourable to the cotton plant. In the matter of climate, too, the writer stated that Australia had as great advantages as South Carolina, which lies in the same parallel of North latitude as the Hunter River in Australia in the South; was extremely cold in winter, and the cotton plant was cut off by the early frosts of the winter—an objection which could not exist in Australia. In the difficult matter of labour Mr. Hickey looked to the employment of machinery, in the cultivation, to a greater extent than it is employed in the slave states, and he suggested the employment of families of women and children in the lighter operations of the cotton fields. With regard to the quality of the Australian cotton, Mr. Hickey produced a report from Messrs. Hollingshead, Tetley, and Co. of Liverpool, said to be the first cotton brokers in the world, which described the specimen sent to them as the finest they had ever seen, and even placed above the best Sea Island cotton in the Liverpool market. Mr. Hickey stated, that so convinced was he of the advantage and profit of this cultivation, that he intended immediately to commence a plantation, a statement which was received with lively interest. The political importance of the question was also touched upon, and the serious consequences that would ensue to England, if a war were to break out between that country and America, were advocated as an additional reason why the cultivation should be attempted in the British dominions.

The paper was received with loud applause.

The PRESIDENT asked if Mr. Hickey could give any estimate of the actual expense, but that gentleman said that he only had the American statistics to guide him at present, but he hoped next year to lay the result of the first year's operations before the Society. After a short and interesting discussion, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously presented to Mr. Hickey for his valuable paper.

The SECRETARY then read a very able paper contributed by that indefatigable member of the Society, Mr. Robert Meston, on the value of bones as a fertilizer, which created very active discussion, in which the President, the Rev. G. Turner, Mr. Meston, and Mr. Waymouth took part. The President pointed out that the chief advantage of the model farm would be the making experiments on manures; at present the colony was almost in the dark on this question. Mr. Cape mentioned the admirable epitome of agricultural chemistry for the use of the National schools in Ireland, composed by Martin Doyle, and suggested an adaptation of that work for this colony. Mr. Waymouth produced the following statistics as to the value of various manures: On one acre of land 30 cart loads of dung were placed, which cost £4 10s., and which produced 40 bushels of wheat; on another acre 3½ cwt. of guano were placed, costing £2 4s., which also prouced 40 bushels of wheat; on a third acre of land 6 cwt. superphosphate of lime was placed, which cost £1 12s. 6d., and which produced 53 bushels of wheat, showing the great superiority of bone manure even to guano; and that gentleman stated he was prepared to go into the manufacture of this manure if sufficient encouragemeet were afforded. At the conclusion of a very interesting discussion, the thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Meston for his paper.

The meeting shortly after broke up.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY:

Hard Labour Bill; second reading.

Pilotage Rates Amendment Bill; To be considered in committee.

Fraudulent Trustees and Bankers better Punishment Bill; To be considered in committee.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. WISE to move, That the 133rd Standing Order be suspended, to allow the introduction of a Bill with respect to certain lands situated within the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle.

Mr. WISE to move, That the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle Lands Investment Bill be referred to a select committee, to consist of Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Docker, and the mover.

Mr. WISE to move, That the Petition respecting the Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Act Amendment Bill, presented by him, be printed.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hamilton's Settlement Bill; To be considered in committee.

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill; To be further considered in committee.

Titles to Land Bill; To be farther considered in committee.

Remedies on Cheques Fasilitation Bill; Adoption of the Report.

Sydney Mechanics' School of Acts Acts Amendment Bill; third reading.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Electoral Law Amendment Bill; to be further considered in committee.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Government to raise a certain Loan for 1858.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Supply; resumption of the committee.

Registered Instruments Better Preservation Bill; to be considered in committee.

Chinese Immigration Bill; to be further considered in committee.

Municipalities Bill; to be considered in committee.

Government Railways Bill; to be further considered in committee.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. THORNTON to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copy of a despatch from the Emigration Commissioners, dated 5th February, 1855, having reference to Irish emigration, and Irish female emigration in particular.

Mr. WILLIAMSON to move, That the petition from the Macleay River, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed.

Mr. MACARTHUR to move, That the petition from West Camden, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed.

Mr. OWEN to move, That the petition from the Illawarra Political Association, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed.

Mr. Gordon to move, That the petition relative to the Publicans' Licensing Bill, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed.

Mr. TAYLOR to move, That the petition from the Macleay District, relative to the Electoral Bill, presented by him on the 1st instant, be printed.

Question.—

Mr. ROTTON to ask the Honorable the Minister for Lands and Works, If the Government has any intention to provide means for the public crossing the Nepean River, at Penrith, until the bridge is put into repair.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, American Notions, Woodware, Chairs, Ironmongery, Farming Implements, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.; at 12 o'clock, Plain and Corrugated Galvanised Iron.

MR. W. PRITCHARD.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Bran, Seeds, Flour, Hay, &c.; at his Wharf (Union Wharf), at 3 o'clock, Colonial Hardwood Timber, Baltic Boards, Doors, Window Sashes, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Boxes, Trunks, and contents.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At the Sydney Auction Rooms, Yard, and Store, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sundry Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Mauritius Sugar, Teas, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, General Groceries, Mauritius Sugar, Teas, 588 Packages Sundries.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At their Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, House and Land near the Bedlam Ferry; Parcel of Land in Wilton-street, Surry Hills; Dwelling House, Bishopthorpe Estate, opposite the University; Iron Stores, O'Connell-street; Houses in Cumberland-place, George-street; Houses in Burton-street, Darlinghurst; Houses in Cleveland-street, Chippendale.

MR. F. E. RISHWORTH.—On the Premises, Parramatta-street, opposite St. Benedict's Church, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bellows, Goblets, Tumblers, Stands, Covers, Cutlery, Scissors, Tea and Coffee Sets, Firearms, &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At the Stores of Mr. W. G. Ainsworth, at 11 o'clock, Cabbagetree Hats.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his New Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Drays, Carriages, Omnibuses, Saddlery, &c., &c.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR.—On the Premises of Vince Carr, Western Road, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, and Effects.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report for the month ending 31st May:—Last report: 91 men, 39 women, 8 children. Admitted: 62 men, 28 women, 4 children. Discharged, 62 men, 31 women, 3 children. Died: 9 men, 1 woman. Remaining: at this date, 82 men, 35 women, 9 children. Remarks: 14 accidents and urgent cases.

NEW SCOTCH CHURCH, MAITLAND.

(From Yesterday's Mercury.)

THE foundation stone of the new Presbyterian Church, about to be erected at East Maitland, was laid yesterday afternoon, with due ceremony, in the presence of a large assembly, comprising members of various religious denominations as well as of the Church of Scotland.

The Rev. W. Purves commenced the proceedings by reading selections from the Scriptures appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. R. Blain offered up a prayer.

The Rev. W. Purves then said, that in accordance with the usual custom, he would deposit in the cavity cut in the stone a bottle containing a piece of parchment with an inscription stating for whom the church was to be erected, the name of the minister, elders, and teachers, and other particulars, together with a copy of the *Maitland Mercury* of the previous Saturday, and certain coins of the realm. The inscription was as follows:—

The foundation stone of this Church for the members of the Church of Scotland, was laid May 31st, 1858.
The Rev. W. Purves, Minister.
Messrs. T. W. Robinson, James Douglas, and William Irwin, Elders.
Messrs. Andrew Lang, J. M. Saunders, John Stewart, Philip E. Cadell, and James Douglas, Trustees.
Mr. William White, Architect.
Messrs. J. and A. Telzer, Builders.

The bottle having been placed in the cavity, the stone was lowered and rightly adjusted with square and mallet.

The Rev. W. Purves then said that having applied the square and rule, he declared the stone well and properly laid, as the foundation stone of a Church to be erected for the accommodation of the members of the Church of Scotland, in Maitland and its vicinity; and it would be proper that he should mention that the site was the free gift of James Thomson, Esq., of East Maitland, to the Church of Scotland. The ceremony that had just been performed, rendered the occasion of their meeting one more than ordinarily gratifying to the members of the Church of Scotland in Maitland and its vicinity; more than ordinarily so not only because of the prospect they now had of possessing a building in which they might assemble for the worship of God, but because there was the prospect that the reproach under which they had lain too long would soon be wiped away, the reproach that in a town of the importance of Maitland, the second town of the colony, they should be in want of a church, in which, with a due regard to what was proper and seemly, and becoming, they might meet together for religious service. This had indeed frequently excited surprise and remark; and it was not a little singular that while commodious places of worship had been erected in other towns for the members of the Church of Scotland, there should so long have been the want of anything worthy of the name of this town. He would not enquire into the causes of this, however, but would content himself with congratulating them upon the cheering prospect before them of so speedy a removal of the stigma. In the view of all who took an interest in the advancement of human happiness, it was difficult to conceive any object in which a more lively interest could be taken than in the commencement and carrying out of works necessary in providing for the maintenance of religious ordinances in the community. There were some who arrogated to themselves the title of philanthropist, and yet systematically excluded religion as a means of doing good to their fellow men. Such persons would feel little interest in the work they had commenced that day. It was gratifying however to find that the mass of the community were not of such an opinion; that the mass of the community held different views, and practically gave effect to them, as could be seen by the many structures daily reared around them for divine worship. To abjure religion, to ignore man's spiritual interest, was to sink him almost to the level of the irrational creation. That subjection to religious culture was an essential condition to human progress, was an assertion not more in accordance with the Word of God than it was with the deductions of human reason; and none who were called to exercise influence over the destinies of their fellow-men, could disregard this important principle without incurring guilt, and signal discomfiture. In an especial manner should parents feel the importance of this principle, and the solemn responsibility it imposed upon them. It was difficult to estimate the guilt and folly of parents who sought to promote the welfare of their children, by other means, and neglected religious culture. Of all persons, parents had the highest interest in the erection of places for divine worship; for there was no doubt that a stated attendance on divine worship would do more to cultivate in their children that which was good, and excellent, and amiable, than all the other means of instruction and training. The formation of character was, after all, the main thing, and this could not be accomplished by a few lessons, but by continually bringing moral influences to bear upon the minds of the young; most efficient in the character-forming influence it exerted, was the religious instruction of the sanctuary. To descend to lower views, he was sure that the habit of attendance at the house of God was a means of producing a polish and refinement of manners in the young, to which they would otherwise be strangers; and he feared that the time would come, when the manners and the deportment of the children of families in the interior

FURNISHING, CARPETS, &c., &c.—The furnishing department at Messrs. GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'s has received a large addition by the late arrivals from England and the Continent of Europe. The inspection they solicit will well repay the trouble of intending purchasers.

CARPETS.

russels, tapestry, velvet pile, Kidderminster, imperial, drugget (plain and printed), Axminster, Venetian, Dutch, and 6-4 felt carpeting, in the piece, and ready made up in any size. Sofa carpets, in all qualities, ready for use
Mossic rugs, various sizes
Velvet table covers, ditto
Tapestry ditto, ditto
Printed and embossed ditto, ditto
Linen crumb cloths, ditto
All wool damask, 3-4 and 6-4
Union ditto, ditto
Silk brocaded damask
Cornice fringes and trimmings, bell-ropes, and curtain-holders, in cotton, worsted, and silk, a large variety
Figured lace and muslin curtains, a large and splendid assortment, lately arrived from Switzerland
China matting
Cocoa fibre and African matting, several widths
Angola mats
Door mats, fibre and wool
Door slips, all sizes
Hassocks, cushions, &c.

GEO. CHISHOLM and CO., Pitt-street.

MANTLES, ex Peninsular, and Cherokee.—FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES are now exhibiting an extraordinary collection of Mantles, Jackets, Paletots, &c., ranging at prices as under:—
Ladies' from 12s. 6d. to fourteen guineas
Children's from 7s. 6d. to three ditto.

TRAVELLING CLOAKS.—We have just opened three cases of Ladies' Warm Travelling Wrapper Cloaks, such as worn in England and France. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned are in receipt, per Cherokee, of a considerable shipment of sheetings, calicoes, shirtings, bollands, &c., purchased by their London house during the temporary depression caused by the late money panic in England.
These goods are being exhibited at prices in accordance with the advantageous circumstances under which they were purchased, and are well worth the attention of families, housekeepers, &c.
Also on view, a complete assortment of household linens, including every article required for the table or general family use.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

MANTLES.—In addition to the above-mentioned articles, Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. invite particular attention to an extensive assortment of mantles, laces, and ribbons, all fresh goods, new styles, and reasonable prices.

MANTLES.
The reversible jacquard
Grey cloth belinda
Juno, with checked moire
Bloudelle
Brown and grey eaglett
Velvet orlando.

LACES, Maltese, Brussels, Honiton, and Guipure.
A small quantity of sewed muslin goods, selected from the bankrupt stock of a large Glasgow manufacturer.

SILKS ex CZAR and CHEROKEE.—Will be on View on MONDAY next, 31st May, a large assortment of seasonable colours and styles, at prices ranging from 30s. the full dress.
Also a selection of remarkably handsome and new designs in RICH SILK ROBES with CLAN TARTAN FLOUNCES.
And a few very rich Robes a Quille, in moire antiques.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BRIDAL SUITE.—The undersigned have imported, per Cherokee, a complete and very stylish Bridal Suite, consisting of the following particulars:—
Moire antique dress, very rich
French glace ditto
Bride's and bridesmaids' bonnets and wreaths, original designs
Rich lace square, &c.
Honiton lace handkerchiefs
Swan-trimmed gloves &c., &c.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES, cheaper than ever, at DOLBY'S, London House.

50,000 PAIRS of BOOTS and SHOES at the London House George-street South.

WYNYARD HOUSE, 335, late 240, George-street.—Messrs. O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the ladies of Sydney and surrounding districts to their winter stock, which is now replete with the best and most seasonable goods.

MANTLES, ex B. F. Hoxie,
2 cases of black and coloured velvet mantles
3 cases black and coloured cloth mantles
2 cases children's black and coloured cloth jackets and mantles.

SILKS.
2 cases checked, striped, and flounced silk dresses; black and coloured French glaces, moire antiques, &c., &c.

DRESSES.
Printed Circassian and military robes
Plain and checked lindsays and French merinos in every shade of colours.

LACE AND SEWN MUSLIN GOODS.
Maltese, Honiton, Valenciennes, and Irish point collars
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, sets
Black and white Honiton lappets, head dresses, &c., &c.
Book and jaconet muslin collars
Ditto ditto ditto, sets
Scollopings, flouncings, &c., &c.

DRAPERY.
Imperial Croydon and Wigan sheetings, in all widths
Twilled ditto ditto
Toilet Marseilla and Turkish counterpanes, in every size
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 cot quilts
6-4 to 12-4 super blankets
10-4 to 14-4 best Bath blankets
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 best cot blankets
Horrock's Miller, and Co.'s longcloths, to the highest number
Twilled ditto
Crewdson's shirtings, in all qualities
A large and beautiful assortment of Swiss muslin and lace curtains
Just received, a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's merino and lambswool hosiery, children's socks, &c., &c.
Gentlemen's shirts, ties, braces, gloves, &c.
This department will be found assorted with goods from the best makers.
Boys' and youths' shirts, ties, braces, gloves, &c.
O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., Wynyard House, 335, late 240, George-street.
N.B.—2 cases of ladies' and maids' underclothing, of the best description, just opened.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS—When ordering your Winter Stock of Woollens, remember COLONIAL TWEEDS, which are better adapted for winter wear than any cloth known. To be had direct from the manufacturers THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney; or from any of the wholesale warehousemen in Sydney or Maitland.

HATS, CAPS, GOLD BRAID, BANDS, &c., ex Alarm.—B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to 13 cases, ex above, consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemen's superior light black and drab hats
A large assortment of boy's Glengarry bonnets, caps, &c.
Also a superior lot of gold braid, cord, bands, military and navy ornaments, &c., &c.
All kinds of hats and caps made to order.
Manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

FELT HATS, in all the new fashionable colours and shapes, for girls' and ladies' wear, on SALE, in quantities to suit the trade.
GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., importers and manufacturers, 3, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

FELT HATS, in Boys' and Men's sizes, various colours and qualities, on SALE, in quantities to suit the trade.
GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

JUST OPENED, two cases real Jouvin's and Alexander's kid gloves)—ladies', 4s. per pair; gents', 4s. 6d., at PARROT, BROTHERS', Hunter-street.

NEW GROCERY SHOP, opposite EMPIRE Office.—To Private Families and others.—A. YUILL, in connexion with his Tobacco Business, has opened in the above line, where he will devote his attention to parties favouring him with their orders; the grocery being under the superintendence of an experienced party, who has been many years in the trade.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM Powders are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.
N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE BOTTLES.—For SALE, a small parcel of the best make of bottles in convenient packages of two gross, suitable for shipment or for up-country trade. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

HIGHLAND WHISKY, the real Mountain Dew; also Islay and Glenlivet. MILLER and CO., Pitt-st.

OLD PORT, in bottle, Graham's, Hamilton's, Cockburn's, Hunt's, old and choice wine. MILLER and CO.

A CHANCE SELDOM to be MET WITH.—To be DISPOSED OF, the Old (10 years) Established Boot and Shoe Business, known as Clarence House, Haymarket, George-street. The fixtures and goodwill of above will be SOLD, either with or without the stock. THOMAS ILLIDGE, Haymarket, Sydney.

BERLIN WOOL, BERLIN WOOL.—W. READING has just opened a large stock of Berlin wool, in white, black, shaded, and colours. Berlin House, 349, late 254, George-street.

TO MILLINERS, &c.—W. READING has just opened Cases of Cap Fronts, trimmed Cap Crowns, Dress Caps, and Bonnet Shapes. The trade supplied. 349, late 254, George-street.

BILLIARD TABLES.—On SALE, of the well-known manufacture of George Webb, Hackett, successor of Hopkins and Stephens, and of Thurston. Also, Billiard Bagatelle Tables, 12 feet x 4 feet, and 10 feet x 5 feet, with slate beds, &c., complete. HARGE and PERELL, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

TEAS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, the superior parcel of teas, ex Cornwall, consisting of 41 chests hyson skin and 3918 half-chests congou. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats.—New Zealand and Colonial seed oats, 8s. and 10s. per bushel, full weight 40 lbs.—may be seen growing at the Stores
Fine sample oats, for race horses
Seed Cape and English barley
Superior sample seed wheat
Lucerne, clover, rye grass seed, &c.
Also, fresh Tasmanian onion seed.
On SALE at PERRIS' Stores, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct, through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the same direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

SHEPHERD and CO. have on SALE a superior stock of young Trees and Plants, of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Orders from the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, DARLING NURSERY (Sydney).

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DEPOT.—The undersigned calls attention to, and solicits an inspection of, his extensive assortment of Goods, on SALE at his New Stores, consisting of
American winnowing machines
Corn shellers (superior make)
Cooking stoves, a large stock of best makes
Clocks, in great variety
Patent spring roller mangles
Washing, wringing, and mangling machines
Washboards, clothes baskets, clothes pins
Tubs, buckets, brooms
Dough-nut pumps, sash tracks
Iron bedsteads, four post and tester
Thermometers and other charms
Rocking and other chairs, various patterns
Barrel covers, wooden bowls, and
Sundries too numerous to particularise.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street, corner of Park-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.—Demerara rum, Preston's 30 per cent. o.p.
Old tom, Pidgeon's, in wood and bottle
Ditto Swaine, Beord, and Co.'s ditto ditto
Geneva, key brand, in case and half-cases
Draught ale, Worthington and Robinson's, just landed
Ale and porter, Tennent's bottled
Ditto, Byass'
Ale, Worthington and Robinson's India pale
Sherry, Garvey's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, Robertson's, ditto ditto
Carrants, in barrels
Blue, Colman's No. 1
Mustard, Colman's super and double super
Chess, North Wilts, in fine condition
Ling, Dunn's, in 1-cwt. cases, tin lined
Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins
Butter, Gould's double-rose Cork, just landed, in prime condition
Candles
Ditto, Hale's British sperm
Liquorice, best Baracca
Bags, three-bushel, striped, full weight
Canvas, best navy, No. 1 to 4
Silks and ribbons
Calicoes, sheetings, stays, &c.
Carbonate of soda
Turpentine
Tobacco pipes, cutty, Burns' cutty, and fancy
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Nails, Ewbank's
Pianofortes, splendid instruments, by Allison and Allison, and J. and J. Hopkinson
Iron ploughs, by a first-rate maker.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

COALS, COALS, COALS.—Purchasers of coals are respectfully invited to inspect the large supply now landed for the winter season. Not only is the quality of the fuel of the best description, but a reference to the public list of prices to be seen on the wharf will testify to the fact that families who study economy cannot do better than obtain their supply from SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, thirty yards south of Market-street.

DUGUID and MANSON'S COAL WHARF to LET.—The above extensive property will be Let on Lease for such term as may be agreed upon. Possession to be given on the 24th September next. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. EDWARD FLOOD, 120, Bradly Cottage, Botany-street, Sydney.

DUGUID and MANSON'S Coal Wharf to LET.—The advertisement which has appeared under the above heading, refers only to a small portion of our establishment; we have secured the adjoining large and commodious premises, the A. A. Company's Wharf, which we have occupied for some time, and where we intend to carry on our business after the 24th September, when our lease of Flood's Wharf expires. DUGUID and MANSON.

COALS, the best A. A. Co.'s well screened; also, Coke Charcoal, and Lime. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO. Woolloomooloo Bay.

FIREWOOD, the best, dry, cut by steam, any lengths required. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Martell's, Hine's, and other French brandy, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, dark and pale. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf

PLATE GLASS.—On SALE, of the Thames Plate Glass Company, London, from 140 x 75 to 15 x 12, in every size required. HARGE and PERELL, Elizabeth-street North, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.—Morewood and Rogers' patent Galvanized Tinned Iron.
6 feet x 2 feet—24, 26, and 28 gauge.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 393, George-street.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have for SALE 45,000 best Bangor slates, all sizes. Also,

75,000 FEET White, Pitch, and Kauri Pine; T. and G. Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch; Ladders.

25,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear Pine Boards; 3 and 4 lb. Lead.

15,000 FEET Pitch Pine Weatherboards; Pailings, Battens, Cement.

1800 BEST Baltic Deals, 9 x 3 and 11 x 3; American Oars. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUBBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

CHEAP ROOFING, CHEAP ROOFING.—Ready-shared for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East.

150,000 BEST Bangor Slates at reduced prices GOODLET and CO., Parramatta-street and Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. pine, very cheap
25,000 ditto ½-inch pine, dressed and rough
50,000 feet joists, scantling, battens, shingles, &c.
Hard and soft weatherboards, very cheap
2,000 doors, glazed windows, glass doors, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., cheap
Marble chimney pieces, plaster of paris, &c., at low rates
Galvanised corrugated iron, galvanized tiles, guttering, pipes, nails, ridge capping, &c., &c.
50,000 feet prime Baltic deals, solid and cut to order
GOODLET and CO., general timber merchants, Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street, near Railway.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. ½ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 " ¾, 1 in., 1¼ white pine T. and G.
40,000 " ¾, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 1¾ 2 in. clear pine
30,000 " 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 " colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 " Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

KAURI PINE SPARS, ex Daniel Webster and Oceana, at CUTHBERT'S ship yard, Darling Harbour.

TWO COTTAGES and large gardens to LET, Pitt-st., Redfern. D. COOPER and CO

FOR SALE, a two-roomed stone House and kitchen, and well of water, on freehold property. Apply to Mrs. BEARD, Paddington Inn.

TO BE SOLD, a two-roomed Cottage; price £40. Apply to PETER WELSH, Botany Road.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—White Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins; Ling Fish, in 1 cwt. cases—just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale, just landed, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

CHEESE.—Prime North Wilts, just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, superior Water Casks. Apply to Captain TIERNEY, on board Palmyra, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

RICE.—For SALE at sixteen shillings per bag of 160 lbs. SMITH'S Wharf, Miller's Point.

FLOUR.—Caley's superfine Camden flour for SALE. ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

LEMNE RAISINS.—Now landing, on sale by LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 2, Margaret-street.

SLATES.—A quantity of Broken ON SALE, by LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 2, Margaret-street.

ON SALE, Damasks, 8-4, warranted all linen. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-st. North.

ON SALE, Bonnets, ladies' seasonable. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

ON SALE, Pianos, an invoice of. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

THE AUSTRALIAN FRENCH POLISH REVIVER and FURNITURE POLISH.—This article, which has been extensively used in England and gained great notoriety, is now offered to the Australian public as one well worthy of their confidence. It greatly improves the grain of all woods, and imparts a brilliant lustre, equal, if not superior, to French polish. Prepared only by RADFORD and BURRELL (late Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LIME.—BLAXLAND'S superior Kiln-burned Lime—1s. 4d. per bushel, at the Albion Wharf.

A. A. CO.'S Best Screened Coals; Firewood, in short billets. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

LUCERNE SEED, LUCERNE SEED.—The undersigned has for SALE a lot of the above, an excellent sample; price 2s. per pound, or 1s. 9d. in quantities of 1 cwt. or more. W. G. AINSWORTH, 98, York-street.

GUINNESS' XX PORTER, in excellent condition, direct from Dublin. H MACHEN and CO., Bridge-st.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a good substantial built and well-finished Brick Cottage, containing three rooms and a work-shop at the back. Apply on the premises, 132, Campbell-street; or to Mr. MORTIMER, butcher, 124.

PICTURESQUE VILLA SITES.—Newlands, Parramatta, near All Saints' Church, and adjoining the residence of J. C. Murray, Esq.—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by private contract, 26 valuable and delightfully situated Allotments, fronting the Parramatta River, in a most beautiful and healthy position, commanding extensive and picturesque views of Parramatta and the surrounding neighbourhood.
They are close to the steamers' wharf, and within a few minutes' walk of the centre of the town of Parramatta, and from these and other circumstances, can be strongly recommended to those in search of a first-class locality for building a residence.
A plan on view, and all information afforded, at the offices of the Agent, Church-street, Parramatta.

COLLIERY for SALE.—The Tomago Colliery, in full working, with 105 acres of Land, and Machinery capable of raising 100 tons per day. The coals are of the best quality, and the pit 60 chains from the shipping wharf, to which there is a first-class railway.
The shipping wharf, at which there is thirteen feet water, is situate on the north bank of the Hunter River, about seven miles from Newcastle.
The above colliery has been established at great expense by the present proprietors, Messrs. Brown and Gordon, and will prove an excellent investment to any capitalist. Apply to the undersigned, at Mitchell and Co.'s. JAMES WILLIAMSON.

BREWERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—To be SOLD the remains of the PLANT of the Australian Brewery, consisting of several large vats, brewing coppers, various sizes; steam engine, eight horse power; mashing machine, lift and force pump, malt crushing mill, corn crushing mill, malt roaster, refrigerator,—all in excellent working order. Also, a quantity of brass cocks, head piping, various sizes; double-purchase winch, weighing machines, stillages, yeast troughs, shoots, furnace bars, ditto plates and doors, kiln tiles, fire bricks, &c., &c.
Persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the above will be dealt with on very moderate terms
Apply to WILLIAM CLARKE, broker, 338, George-street, Sydney.

LAND AT BURWOOD.—For SALE, Four Allotments, well situated, having frontages to Driver's Road, viz.:—
1 allotment, 280 feet by 80 feet frontage
3 allotments, 260 feet by 80 feet ditto, each with reserved lane at back.
Plans and full particulars may be had by applying to PRITE and PAYTEN, 41, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, that substantial and well-built Inn known as the Queen's Hotel, now in full trade, and let to a respectable tenant at the annual rent of £170.
This house will at all times command a large trade, being situated at the cross roads from Sydney en route to Sutton Forest, Bong Bong, Madgee, Goulburn, Yass, and on to Melbourne.
It is faithfully built of stone and brick, of three stories, containing 18 lofty and well-ventilated rooms, all furnished.
This property embraces a large detached kitchen, store, blacksmith's shop, stables containing 20 stalls, and sixty acres of land, all securely fenced, with an abundance of water.
It has been leased, and 5½ years are unexpired.
For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to EGAN and SON, wine and spirit merchants, George-street, opposite the markets, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Boots and Shoes, Winter Goods.
Davies and Son's Manufacture.
Being, without exception, the choicest lot that has been imported for some time.
Now landing, ex Cherokee.
To Storekeepers, Shippers, Boot and Shoe Buyers, Merchants and others.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 2nd, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
111 packages of the above noted manufacturer's boots and shoes, comprising a superior assortment, all of which are well adapted for the coming season.
Particulars as follows:—
Gents' enamel riding boots, French clumps
Ditto napoleon ditto
Ditto stout calf back strap boots
Ditto stout calf wellington boots, bradded, French clumps
Ditto half wellingtons, ditto
Ditto pegged ditto
Ditto calf princes ditto
Ditto best patent boots, E.S., French clumps
Ditto memel boots, E.S., calf goloshed French clumps, bradded
Men's stout wellingtons, bradded
Ditto hip wellingtons
Ditto stout calf blucher boots, D.S., bradded
Ditto hip ditto, hobnailed
Ditto ditto ditto, rough bradded
Ditto lace-up boots, bradded
Ditto best watertight, hobnailed
Steelmen's strong lacing boots, rough bradded
Ditto ditto tipped and nailed
Youths and boys' stout calf prince's boots, bradded
Ditto ditto memel boots, E. S. calf goloshed, bradded
Ditto kid top boots, E. S., patent goloshed
Ditto stout calf blucher boots, D. S.
Ditto ditto, rough bradded
Ditto hip lacing boots, hobnailed
Ditto stout ditto, rough bradded
Ladies' best cloth boots, welts, E. S., patent goloshed
Ditto ditto, military heels
Ditto ditto, T. P. H.
Ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed, military heels
Ditto kid top boots, welts, E. S., patent goloshed, military heels
Ditto ditto, to lace, T.P.H.
Ditto memel ditto, welts, to lace
Ditto ditto cordovan goloshed
Ditto cashmere boots E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto patent calf slippers and sandals
Women's calf lace boots brass bradded
Ditto memel boots, welts, elastic sides, T.P.H.
Ditto cashmere boots, welts, vamped
Ditto cloth and cordovan, ditto, D.S.
Ditto cloth patent goloshed boots, T.P.H.
Ditto grain slippers and sandals, welts
Girls' cashmere and cloth boots, E.S., welts, T.P.H., patent goloshed
Ditto patent and cordovan shoes, straps, welts
Ditto kid boots, welts, to lace, patent goloshed, T.P.H, 10-13
Ditto kid top boots, welts, to button, patent goloshed, T.P.H, 10-13
Ditto memel boots, welts, E.S., 10-13
Childs' memel balmoral clumps, P.F., 6-9
Ditto memel balmoral clumps, to button
Ditto cloth boots, welts, E.S., patent goloshed, 6-8, T.P.H.
Ditto hip top and cordovan boots
Ditto patent shoes, elastic fronts, 2-5
Ditto calf shoes and straps, 2-5.

SLIPPERS.

Ladies' fancy and patent
Men's and women's velvet pile
Ditto brussels and tapestry, &c.

Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—An excellent assortment, just landed, ex Cherokee, Davies and Son's manufacture.—Boot and shoe buyers, storekeepers, and others are particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance to the sale of the above, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock precisely.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, auctioneer, &c.

Very Important Sale of Choice Works of Art, in Sculpture, Marble, and Alabaster, from Leghorn, comprising Groups, Figures, Vases, Fonts, Animals, &c.

To Gentlemen, Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 4th,
A collection of rare choice works of art, embracing
A group of Canova Dancing Girls (3 sizes)
A ditto of Guardian Angel
A ditto of Three Graces
A ditto of Diana and Endymion
A ditto of Bacchus and Ariadne
A ditto Charity
A ditto Madonna and Child
1 figure of Aristides
1 ditto of Hercules
1 ditto of Leda
1 ditto Boy and Dog
1 ditto Boy and Cat
1 ditto Venus
1 ditto Galileo
1 ditto Greek Slave
Alabaster and marble vases
Fonts, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Zealand Bran.
Ex Gertrude.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, on Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING next, June 3rd, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Gertrude, from Auckland.
250 bags bran, about 1000 bushels.
Terms, cash.

Postponed from Thursday, until FRIDAY, on account of the Homebush Races.
Leviathan Auction Sale of Plate Chimney and Pier Glasses, and Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut Furniture.
Also, Brown's Patent Furniture.
Splendid Toned Pianos, by celebrated Makers.

To Gentlemen, Private Families, Hotelkeepers, Furniture Dealers, Brokers, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed, ex B. F. Hoxie, the undermentioned packages of magnificent chimney and pier glasses, viz.—
Carved wood chimney B. plate glass, 70 x 50, 60 x 48, 60 x 50, 54 x 44, 52 x 42, 50 x 40, 44 x 34, 36 x 24, 40 x 30
Ditto pier ditto ditto
Ditto landscape shape ditto ditto
Ditto arch top ditto ditto
Ditto neat centre ditto.

First-class English-made rosewood, mahogany, and walnut furniture, &c., comprising
Cheffoniers, 5 feet, shaped fronts, with 3 glass doors and back, 3 glass panels, marble tops
Whatnots, bookshelves, bell work tables
Bannister back chairs, spring stuffed, and covered with embossed crimson velvet
Footstools, en suite
Round carved head sutherland chairs, spring stuffed, all hair, covered in embossed crimson velvet, castored, complete
Round couches, carved heads and backs, spring, stuffed all hair, covered in embossed crimson velvet, castored complete
Ditto sofas, ditto ditto
Canterburies, devonports, tables, trays, and stands, music stools, folding chairs, easy ditto, chairs, writing tables, bedsteps, cabinets, wardrobes
Secretaries, with drawers, &c., &c.

BROWN'S PATENT GOODS.
Portable mahogany chairs, covered, stuffed all hair, brass dovetails
Walnut and gold Arabian bedsteads
Mahogany portable cribs, &c., &c., &c.

PIANOFORTES.
An excellent assortment of grand and cottage pianos, and musical boxes, by celebrated makers.
Intending purchasers are requested to take notice that the above furniture, &c., will be on view on or about Tuesday next, June 1st.
Terms at sale.

MARTIN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident during or breaking-in horses

THE Well-known Race-horse "Attila."

On the Homebush Course, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June.

BURT and CO. are instructed by G. T. Rowe, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the last day of the Homebush Races, on the Course, in front of the Grand Stand, at 12 o'clock,
The favourite racehorse "Attila," 6 years old, bred by the late Andrew Badgery, Esq.,—sire, "Sir Watkin;" dam, "Cinderella" (bred by the late Charles Smith, Esq.), by "St. John;" "Sir Watkin" by imported "Egremont," out of the well-known black mare "Lady Cordelia," once the champion of the Australian turf.
"Attila's" running at the late Liverpool meeting proves him to be not only a particularly fast, but one of the gamest horses now on the turf. He will start for the City Plate, at Homebush, on Tuesday, and win or lose, will positively be sold on Thursday, without reserve, in consequence of Mr. Rowe's being about to remove from Edmonds Park, and not having sufficient stabling for all his stud, at his new residence.

Unbroken Colts, in the Cattle Market Yards, direct from the Stud of Captain Pike, Merton.
On FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock,
The remainder of the draft of young horses from the stud of Captain Pike, Merton, consisting of twenty-two very splendid powerful colts, being the pick of lot.

THURSDAY, 3rd June.

Important Sale of
73 Bales and Cases Paper
Account books
General Stationery, &c.
To Stationers
To Printers
To Purchasers for Town and Country.
Ex Czar, and Phœnician.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
73 packages of the above goods, comprising
3 cases, containing fine bags for bakers
3 cases grey sugar bags
4 bales crown grey paper, 10 lb., 12 lb., 13 lbs., and 14 lbs.
1 bale blue tea post, 8 lbs.
2 bales white crown tea and London grey
1 bale crown printing, 13 lbs.
6 cases foolscap, Y.W. and B.L.
8 cases post, ditto ditto
2 cases note paper
13 bales brown paper, 32 lbs. and 120 lbs.
3 bales newspaper, 78 lbs.
2 bales double demy
4 bales drapers' paper
3 cases copy books, Nos. 1 to 12
4 cases assorted envelopes—extra fine blue laid
Extra fine cream laid
Extra fine cloth lined
Extra satin adhesive envelopes
2 cases wax and wafers—Nos. 1, 4, to 6, red wax
Black wax
Light and dark fancy wax
Red and coloured wafers
8 cases very superior account books, viz.,
Demy folio books, whole and half calf
Foolscap folio books, half and full calf
Foolscap 4to books
Post 8vo tuck books
Medium ledgers, double russia bands, titled and paged
10 quire ledgers and journals
Foolscap books, assortment
Long account books
Day books
Long folio account books, half-bound
Metallic books
Imperial ledgers and journals
Demy account books
Exercise books
Card boards.
4 cases general and assorted stationery, comprising
Pocket books
Metallic books
Pass books
Tablets
Slates, &c., &c.

73 total.
☞ The auctioneers request the particular attention of the trade to these shipments of stationery, as being composed of goods in every day request.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 3rd June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Duchess of Sutherland, Fleming, from Liverpool.
Damaged Paper.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
FMC over 8, 35 in diamond, ½ 349—
18 reams fine cream-laid post, 6vo, 11 lbs.
FMC over 8, 35 in diamond, ½ 362—
13 reams brown demy, 26 lbs.
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 3rd June.

To Upholsterers, Bookbinders, Saddlers, and others.
Morocco Cloth
Memel Goat Skins
Maroon and Purple Morocco.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases black morocco cloth
1 case memel goat skins
2 cases maroon and purple morocco skins.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of Town and Country Properties.

On MONDAY, June 7, at 11 o'clock.

MR. G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets, on MONDAY, June 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned properties:—
LOT 1.—KINGSTON ESTATE.—Two valuable allotments, part of the above estate, fronting the Parramatta Road, close to the Old Toll-bar, 33 x 60; unexceptionable for building purposes.
LOT 2.—Township of COOGEE.—Four valuable blocks of land, part of this beautifully situated township, rising so rapidly in general estimation by all respectable classes of society as sites for villa residences, &c.; they each contain half an acre, being lots 12 and 13 of section 11, and lots 18 and 19 of section 10.
LOT 3.—BALMAIN.—An excellent allotment of land at Balmain, commanding a delightful view of the harbour, close to the ferry, and most desirable for building; it adjoins the residence of Mr. Mitchell. A plan of an intended cottage will be included with the purchase.
LOT 5.—At MANLY BEACH, a superior block of land, subdivided into allotments of one acre each, close to Manly Beach Hotel, commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country and harbour, and perhaps one of the most interesting investments which could be made.
LOT 6.—A capital six roomed brick-built residence in Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, East of Francis-street, with private entrance, and every convenience of water, &c.; producing 30s. per week. Fit for any family, and most desirable in situation.
The whole of these properties must be sold without reserve immediately, and the auctioneer would call particular attention to these most advantageous lots.
Plans and every information can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt and Bridge streets.
P.S.—No. 4, Stone Cottage, as previously advertised, having been sold by private contract, is withdrawn.

Sale by Public Auction, at the Whitehaven Castle, corner of Goulburn and King streets.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed by the proprietor of the Whitehaven Castle, to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, on his premises,
Beer engine, spirit fountain, kegs, fixtures, counter, measures, decanters, and glassware, sundry spirits, cellar fixtures, &c., gas fittings. Also, valuable household furniture, loo and dining tables, horsehair sofas, chairs, cheffonier, pier glass, pictures, single and double bedsteads, and wool bedding, dressing table, washstands, together with a rat pit. Terms, cash.
N.B.—The above will be sold without reserve, the proprietor relinquishing business.

In the Insolvency of William Shearman, Licensed Victualler, of the Currency Lass, George and Liverpool streets.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises at the corner of Liverpool and George-streets, on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of the above-named insolvent, comprising
Ale, spirits, cordials, bar fixtures and fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, casks, measures, glasses, goodwill, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, June 3rd.
By order of the Executors under the Will of the late Captain Samuel Ashmore.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, 3rd of June,
That large and convenient cottage residence, with garden in front and yard in the rear, situated on the east side of Kent-street, near the entrance to the Gas Wharf, and well known as the property and residence of the late Captain Samuel Ashmore, with two or three other Cottages adjoining.
Further particulars

IMPORTANT NOTICE. — Continuation of Sale.—The balance of shipments ex Northern Eagle and Georges, from New York.—Chairs, woodware, ironmongery, farming implements, carpenters' tools, stoves &c., &c.—The undersigned beg to remind the public of their extensive and varied sale, as above, THIS DAY (positively without reserve), at 11 o'clock, and request punctual attendance.

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Auction Sale of Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, &c.
On MONDAY, 7th June.
At the Australian Auction Mart,
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Hotelkeepers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock,
Several Invoices of the above goods, ex late arrivals.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Preliminary.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Provision Dealers and others.
Unreserved Sale of Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Raisins, Currants, Candles, Rice, Bacon, Butter, &c.
All ex recent arrivals.
On TUESDAY, 8th June.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 8th June, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry choice parcels of the above goods.
Particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.
One Hundred Trunks Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated makers, Messrs. Hoppe and Co., Messrs. Dawson and Sons, and Messrs. Homan and Co.
Just landed, ex Dawleans, from London.
☞ The most attractive Sale this season.
Positively without the slightest reserve.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
100 trunks, comprising a most excellent assortment of winter boots and shoes, from the above favourite manufacturers, being without exception the best shipment of this description of goods that have been in the market this season.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
Terms, liberal.

Continuation Sale of American Notions.
Ex Northern Eagle and Georges,
From the United States.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd June,
Commencing, with Chairs, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The balance of their choice shipments of notions, woodware, chairs, &c., ex Northern Eagle and Georges, viz.,
CHAIRS.
Fine Baltimore cane seat chairs
C. ditto wood ditto ditto
D. O. ditto ditto ditto ditto
Green mountain ditto ditto ditto
R. baltimore ditto ditto ditto
R. ditto ditto ditto ditto
Cane back cottage chairs full gilt
Harp aster ditto ditto ditto
Harp cottage ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, plain
Ditto ditto ditto, square post gilt
Full gilt prescott office chairs
Walnut French carved chairs
English cottage plain ditto
Half size gilt rocking ditto
Large rocking ditto
Children's high wood office chairs
Ditto low peg arm ditto
Ditto high ditto ditto ditto
Antique chairs
Round post landscape ditto
Milled cottage ditto
Parlor cottage ditto
Spindle back aster ditto
Oak dining ditto
Oak harp cottage ditto
Webster cottage ditto
Nurse rocking ditto
Astor ditto
Wood seat office
Union library chairs, full gilt
Milled cottage ditto, ditto ditto
Oak prescott office chairs
Oak cottage ditto ditto
Harp cottage chairs
Sweep ditto ditto
Astor rocking ditto
Plush seat aster ditto
Serpentine ditto ditto
Ball aster ditto
Parlor dining ditto
Mahogany bedsteads
2 and 3 hooped pails, painted
Hooped tubs (8 in a nest), painted
Wood and zinc washboards
Clothes pins, in boxes, each 5 gross
Painted keelers (4 in a nest)
Thermometer churns, Nos. 1 to 6
Cylinder churns, Nos. 1 to 4
Patent fanning mills, Nos. 1 to 4
2 and 3 string wire-bound fancy handle brooms
Pick and axe handles
Toy pails
Whisk brushes
Market baskets, in nests
H. Collins' handled axes
Ship adzes, GR
Broad axes, ditto
Cooper's adzes, ditto
10-inch black wrenches
12 and 15-inch bright ditto
Lindsay's long handled round point shovels
Lindsay's spades
Ditto DH ditto, square point
Ditto ditto shovels, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, round point
Platform scales
Boring machines
California coffee mills
Cast steel AB hammers
Maydole's PAC hammers
Claw, lath, and shingling hatchets
Lignum vitæ and hickory mallets
Round pan balances
Spading forks
Potatoe hooks
Long handled manure forks
Hoes and rakes
Planter's hoes
Socket and tuttle hoes, Nos. 1 and 2
Eagle ploughs, assorted, with extra fittings
Cultivators
Corn shellers, with extra wheels
Vegetable cutters
Store trucks
Horse-powers, with threshers and separators
Double and single square hinge harrows
Express and lumber waggons
Pearlies stones, 5, 5½, 6, 7, and 8 inch
American ash oars, 10 to 20 feet long
Capstan bars and handspikes
American blued tacks
Boat nails, &c., &c., &c.
The whole of these goods are now in the course of landing, and samples are on view at the warehouse of the auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets, and being in original packages, can be reshipped or sent into the country without the trouble and delay of re-packing.
The undersigned beg to assure the trade, country storekeepers, shippers and others, that this is really a bona fide sale on account of the importers, and that the goods will positively be sold.
Terms liberal, at sale,
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

Plain and Corrugated Galvanised Iron,
24 and 26 Gauge.
For Unreserved Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the Australian Auction Mart, 12 o'clock prompt.
To Builders, Ironmongers, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at 12 o'clock,
Without reserve,
3 cases, each fifty sheets, plain galvanised iron, 6 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 24 gauge
13 ditto, ditto 50 sheets, corrugated galvanised iron, 6 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 24 gauge
5 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 7 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 24 gauge
10 ditto, ditto ditto ditto, 7 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 26 gauge.
Terms at sale.

10 Tons New Zealand Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Moa, from Auckland.
More or less damaged.
Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 4th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
6 tons New Zealand flour, in 100 lb. bags
4 ditto ditto ditto, in 200 lb. ditto.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Amstel, Captain Redemacher, from Liverpool.
Scotch Oats, damaged by sea water.
To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Proprietors, and others.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Amstel.
70 bags Scotch oats, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

City Property.
Three Houses, Burton-street, Darlinghurst, Nos. 59, 61, 63

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Three houses, in Burton-street, Darlinghurst, containing three and four rooms each, let to good tenants.
Plan on view.
Terms, liberal.
Title, first-rate.

Valuable City Property.
Cleveland-street, near St. Paul's Church.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, THIS DAY, June 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street,
Two houses in Cleveland-street, Chippendale, Nos. 40, 41, built of brick on stone foundations.
No. 40 has a frontage of 29 feet 5 inches to Cleveland-street by a depth of 50 feet, and contains four rooms; detached kitchen, and large room in yard, 25 feet 9 inches by 18 feet 6 inches, with side entrance. No. 41 has a frontage of 15 feet 2 inches to Cleveland-street by a depth of 50 feet, and contains three rooms; and detached kitchen, good yard, and water.
These houses command excellent rentals, and are a good investment. Plan on view.
Title first-rate.
Terms liberal.

A1 City Property.
Three Splendid Houses in Cumberland-place, George-street, Sydney.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street, THIS DAY, June 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Three first-class houses, in Cumberland-street, the property of A. W. Young, Esq., having a frontage of 60 feet to George-street, and 60 feet 4 inches to Cumberland-street, by a depth on the north side of 77 feet, and on the south side of 80 feet.
The houses contain ten rooms and two cellars each, built of brick on stone foundations; water laid on, and finished in the best style. These premises are faithfully built, and command one of the finest views in Sydney, and now obtain excellent rentals.
Capitalists will do well to inspect the above magnificent property. For cards to view apply to BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, George-street. Large plan at the Rooms.
Title, unexceptionable. Terms at sale.

Iron Stores, O'Connell-street.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, George-street, THIS DAY, 2nd June, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the lease of those valuable and commodious buildings known as the iron stores, O'Connell-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Thompson, and consisting of two large rooms on the ground floor, dwelling-house of 7 rooms upstairs, and cellars.
As a business stand this property is unrivalled, being situated in the immediate vicinity of the banks, Circular Quay, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Just the thing for a man of moderate means.

Bishopthorpe Estate, just opposite the University.

MESSRS. BURGIS and BOWES have received positive instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, THIS DAY, June 2nd, at the Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock,
All that valuable and faithfully built dwelling-house, No. Arundel-terrace, directly opposite the University, forming part of the Bishopthorpe Estate. The house is built of brick, plastered and papered throughout, and contains four large and commodious rooms. There is also an excellent detached kitchen, with an additional one adjoining. The whole premises are well slated and spouted. At the rear of the house is a good well of water and an enclosed garden, full of vegetables. The house is now let to a respectable tenant for £52 per annum, and would bear a fair advance on that rate.
☞ The auctioneers feel it incumbent upon them to state that, from a personal knowledge of the property and the builder, a more desirable private residence has seldom been submitted to the hammer.
Terms of payment: 25 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of conveyance, Particulars of title and plan at the Rooms.

City Property, Wilton-street, Strawberry Hills.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Brady.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Piper Mackenzie, Esq.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street, on THIS DAY, 2nd June, without the least reserve, at half-past 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, situate in Wilton-street, Strawberry Hills, in the city of Sydney, bounded on the east by the line of Wilton-street, bearing south 100 feet, commencing at Mr. Brady's north-east corner; on the south by a line bearing west 100 feet, and 84 feet to Mr. Brady's south-east corner; and thence by the line of Mr. Brady's property, bearing north-east to the commencing point.
The above land is very valuable, and will be sold without reserve.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. MILFORD and CROFT, solicitors, King-street; or the auctioneers, 375, late 284, George-street.

A Slab-built House, with new Stone Chimney, and 3 Acres of Land, close to Bedlam Ferry Road and near the Wharf.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 375, late 284, George-street, on THIS DAY, June 2nd, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A working man's farm.
3 acres, slab house, and new stone chimney. This property has frontages to three roads, and would return a good income to an industrious man.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
By order of Wilkinson, Brothers.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, to sell by auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,
37 boxes, trunks, and contents.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street, next to Barker's Mills, THIS MORNING, Wednesday, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, viz.
Horsehair couches
Dining and other tables
Chairs, fenders, and irons
Clocks, paintings
Beds and bedding, &c., &c,
The whole of which will be sold without the least reserve.

Pitt-street Horse Sale.

At Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaar, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
1 brown pony, very quiet, for a boy to ride—no vice
6 stock horses, with saddle and bridle, complete
A team of three cart horses, with dray and harness
20 other good town and country horses, suitable for all buyers, warranted
Horse, spring cart, and harness, warranted
Horse, cart, gigs, spring carts, drays, carts, carriages, omnibuses, truck, saddlery, &c.

Just Arrived from Maitland.
25 young sound Horses and Mares.

To be Sold by Auction, by
MR. S. WOOLLER, on FRIDAY next, June 4th, at 11 o'clock, at the New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaar, opposite the Mayor Inn,
By order of Thomas Brown, Esq.,
25 first class young horses and mares, just arrived from Maitland, all broken in to saddle and harness, 4 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, in excellent condition; among them are some first-class gig and saddle horses, others suitable for heavy cart work. Each horse will be sold subject to trial.
They are now on view at the Repository.

Weekly Timber Sale.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.
WEDNESDAY, 3 o'clock.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Wharf (Union Wharf), Sussex-street, in lots,
Several cargoes of very superior colonial hardwood timber, assorted lengths and sizes, consisting of joists, scantling, and superficial stuff, flooring boards, weatherboards, battens, shingles, laths, &c., &c.
A quantity of half-inch Baltic boards, panel doors, mantelpieces, glazed window sashes, various sizes, &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his Mart, Sussex-street, in lots,
A large quantity of superior lucerne and cocksfoot hay
Lots and bags flour, damaged flour
Maize, bran, a quantity of fresh Lucerne and clover seeds ex Omar Pasha
Field and garden seeds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 275, Castlereagh-street,
The undermentioned pledges, pawned with Mr. John Benson, of Castlereagh-street, on the dates specified as under:—
1857.
March 30—Silver watch No. 4521, silver snuff-box
Nov. 24—3 silver watches, Nos. 1082, 6335, 3189, silver snuff-box, eye glass
1858.
Jan. 21—12 silver spoons, silver watch 158,301, chain, gold ring
23—Black silk dress, ring, gold brooch, ring
Double barrel gun, 2 silver watches
Table cover, 2 wedding rings, keeper
Coat, trousers, 12 silver teaspoons, 2 ditto table 12 plated
25—2 dresses, shirt, silver watch, No. 5497
Gold ring, silver guard, nugget pin
26—3 coats, 2 pair trousers, dress mantle, vest
Dress, stays, parasol
27—Coat, 2 pair trousers, dress shirt, cap
29—Coat, satin dress
Feb. 1—Gold chain, key, gold watch chain, dress
3—Silver watch, gold ring, silver watch, 4103
Rosewood clock, silk dress piece
Plain pinnister gold chain, silver watch chain
5—Coat, silver watch 1177-18691, cloth mantle, suit clothes
6—Silver watch chain
9—Coat, trousers, shawl, dress piece, 2 dresses, gold geneva watch 5672
10—Silver geneva watch No. 3620, silk dress
11—5 white shirts, gold watch No. 14,837
13—Mantle, dress, dress, 2 dresses, remnant, suit clothes, vest, mantle, 13 tools, writing desk, sundries
18—Gold chain
15—Coat, satin mantle, silk dress
2 mantles, pair trousers, gold ring, &c.
Silk dress, 2 dresses, coffeepot
16—Gold ring, 2 vests, gold pins and ring
17—2 remnants, velvet mantle, crape shawl
18—Gold brooch, sundries, dress
19—Silver watch, chain, ring
20—2 gold rings, coat, 3 petticoats, shawl, &c.
22—Gold ring, gold ring, coat
Dress, pair trousers, dress piece, shawl
Silver watch, No. 53,610, coat, dress
Gold chain, silver watch
23—Chain, key, suit clothes, silk dress-piece
Black silk dress, silver watch, gold guard
24—Gold watch, No. 93,193, chain
Silver watch, No. 5776, 5 gold rings
Gold chain, locket
Feb. 25—Trying plane, sundry tools
Silver watch and chain, No. 81,413
26—Remnant doeskin, breech, ring, &c.
Silk dress
27—Silver watch, chain, No. 9646, gold watch, No. 767
Dress, coat, gold chain, pair trousers
Glazier's diamond, glazier's diamond
Coat, vest, watch, gold ring, gold chain, locket
2 dresses, coat, sundries, remnant
Suit clothes
Together with a quantity of bundles of five shillings and under.
First-class Saddle Horse or Officer's Charger.
Terms, cash.

Just landed.
588 Packages Sundries.
To Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.
Oilmen's Stores, from the most celebrated Houses
Coleman's Mustard, in tins and bottle
Taylor's Homœopathic Chocolate
Superior Sardines
Sperm Candles
Finest Table Salt, in cases.
Sydney Auction Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, without reserve,
10 cases Batty's 1-lb. jellies, each 4 dozen
129 ditto Voickmans' and Charles Hutton's 1-lb. jams, assorted
150 ditto Whybrow's bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
150 ditto Colman's ½-lb. mustard, each 6 dozen
10 ditto ditto mustard, 5 lb. tins
30 ditto Whybrow's pints salad oil, each 4 dozen
20 ditto Taylor's homœopathic chocolate, each 1 cwt.
15 ditto half tins sardines
20 ditto quarter ditto ditto
150 boxes American sperm candles
60 cases finest table salt.
Terms at sale.

Ex Saxon King, from London.
Just landed, in splendid conditions.
266 Packages Oilmen's Stores, first quality and latest style, Stevens and Co.'s celebrated brand.

To be Sold by Auction,
THIS DAY, the 2nd instant,
At the Sydney Auction Rooms, by order of the importers, Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,
The undermentioned parcel of very superior assorted oilman's stores, being a direct shipment from the manufacturer's, consisting of
TCS in diamond with S outside.
Each 2 dozen
51-60—10 cases red cabbage
61-110—50 ditto assorted pickles, pints
111-160—50 ditto ditto fruits
161-180—20 ditto W.L. pickles
191-205—25 ditto sublime salad oil, pints
206-217—12 ditto superfine mustard, lbs.
Each 4 dozen.
218-222— 5 cases tomato sauce, half-pints
223-227— 5 ditto Harvey ditto, ditto
228-239—12 ditto universal ditto, ditto
240-244— 5 ditto John Bell ditto, ditto
245-249— 5 ditto salad oil, ditto
250-256— 7 ditto superfine mustard, half lbs.
257-261— 5 ditto mushroom catsup, half pints
262-266— 5 ditto Reading sauce, ditto
265-266— 2 ditto Worcester sauce, ditto
267-268— 1 ditto superfine capers
269 — 1 ditto essence anchovies
270-279—10 ditto caster oil
280-289—10 ditto superfine mustard, half lbs.
290-292— 3 ditto sublime salad oil, half-pints
293-296— 4 ditto essence anchovies, ditto
297-298— 2 ditto sublime salad oil, ditto
299-301— 3 ditto Worcester sauce, ditto
302-305— 4 ditto walnut catsup, ditto
306-315—10 ditto assorted sauces, ditto
316 — 1 Reading ditto.
Terms at sale

Half-past 10 o'clock punctually.
On account of whom it may concern.
Sundry Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Mauritius Sugar, Teas, &c.
More or less damaged by salt water and otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd.
At the Sydney Auction Rooms, Yard, and Store.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction on the above day, without reserve,
Ex Wild Dayrell, and other vessels,
114 half-chests oolong tea, in packets slightly broken
24 chests congou ditto
8 packages hyson skin ditto.
Ex Weidemann,
13 half-chests oolong, sound
37 bags Mauritius sugar, ex Thames, slightly damaged
41 boxes Biemé raisins, slightly damaged
29 cases Colman's mustard, lbs. slightly damaged
43 cases Whybrow's pint pickles, each 3 dozen, slightly damaged
10 ditto ditto ditto, 4 dozen
13 barrels pearl barley, slightly damaged
1 ditto Scotch oatmeal ditto
3 bales assorted corks
5 ditto emery paper.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Earthenware.
China and Glassware, &c., &c.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
65 crates and packages of the above, now landing.
Particulars in a future issue.

Auction Sale of General Groceries.
THIS DAY, 2nd instant.
At Sydney Auction Rooms.
Important to Grocers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Several important parcels of superior oilmen's stores, and groceries of superior quality, consisting of
Assorted pickles
Ditto fruits
Ditto sauces
Ditto jams and jellies
Ditto salad oils
Ditto caster ditto
Ditto mustard
Ditto sardines
Ditto salmon
Pearl barley
Split peas
Price's candles
Fine table salt
Vinegar, in wood and bottle
Double cork rose butter
Best Patna rice
Ditto Java ditto
Mauritius and Pampanga sugar
Congou and hyson skins
Bloom raisins and currants
Grocers' paper
Walnuts and barcelonas, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Cargo of the Amherst, from the Isle of France.
By order of Messrs. Robert Towns and Co.

THIS DAY, the 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Sydney Auction Rooms.

1423 Bags,
Bright Yellow Crystals
White Crystals, extra White ditto.
Most Important to Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to bring to unreserved auction sale, on the above day,
The Amherst's cargo of really superior Mauritius sugar, comprising
A 262 bags bright yellow counter
D 127 ditto ditto ditto ditto
E 201 ditto ditto ditto ditto
H 125 ditto ditto ditto ditto
B 129 ditto yellow crystals
G 200 ditto ditto ditto
R 90 ditto white ditto
C 123 ditto extra ditto ditto
Also, ex Sabina, and other vessels, on same account and for positive sale,
286 cases choice oilmen's stores
150 boxes finest congou
12 cases curry powder
100 boxes Price's sperm candles
40 bags dry ginger
10 bales three-bushel bags
6 ditto light ditto
5 cases castor oil
10 tons dairy salt
10 ditto Liverpool soap
Steele's double crown
20 cases pearl sago
2 ditto, 1 dozen each, pepper.
Terms at sale.

To close accounts.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Ex Lemuella.
Finest Young Hyson
Fine ditto
Ditto Gunpowder
Splendid Dry Taal Sugar.
Important to Family Grocers, Tea Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
By order of Messrs. Brown and Co.
440 Packages Teas
801 Bags Sugar.

To be sold by Auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importers to submit to unreserved public sale, at their Rooms, on the above day,
No. 731— 60 chests finest young hyson, 53½ lbs.
725— 38 half ditto fine hyson, 44½ lbs.
756— 46 boxes finest gunpowder, 17½ lbs.
754—296 ditto ditto young hyson
About 801 bags splendid dry Taal sugar.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Superior Modern English Furniture
Drawing-room Suites
Dining and Bed Room Furniture
Toilet Glasses
Pianofortes
Baker's Patent Mangles
Horsehair, Flock, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on an early day, next week,
78 cases of superior English furniture, looking glasses, &c., now landing ex Czar.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
111 Packages of Seasonable Drapery.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.

On THURSDAY, 3rd, and FRIDAY, 4th June, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
111 packages of seasonable drapery goods, consisting of
Imitation Welsh flannels
Ditto Saxony ditto
Anti-rheumatic ditto
Printed ditto
5-4 and 6-4 Saxony ditto
Printed druggets
Blue serges
72 inch grey sheeting
36 inch ditto shirtings
72 inch bleached sheeting
36 inch ditto longcloths
36 inch white shirtings
Muslins
Rolled linings
Moles, drab and white
Cotton cords
Hoyle's prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Table damasks
Brown ditto
Towellings
Scotch twill shirtings
Black and coloured moreens
Coloured coburgs
Black ditto
Ditto lustres
Coloured French twills
Ditto ditto merinos
Figured alpacas
French delaines
Ditto cashmeres
Bedford cords
Shepherd's plaids
Fancy doeskins
Black ditto
Black cassimeres
Drab doeskins
Woollen cords
Best black broads
Ditto rifle ditto
Ladies' cloths
Black shooting coats
Ditto cassimes
Ditto frock coats
Drab driving ditto
American pea ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto Bedford cord ditto
Ditto woollen cord ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy ditto
Ditto ditto black ditto
Ditto ditto shooting coats
Boys' tunics
Ditto circulars
Men's millers mole trousers
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta ditto
Blue serge ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY.
Best Nailed Bellows
Goblets, Tumblers
Cake Stands and Covers
Pocket Cutlery, Scissors
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets
Single and Double Barrelled Pistols.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Best nailed imperial bellows, 8 to 12 inch
Goblets, tumblers, bird fountains
Pocket cutlery, scissors
Plated tea and coffee services
Single and double barrelled pistols
Cake stands and covers.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 3rd June.
To Grocers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, Fixtures, Furniture, &c.
On the premises of the late Mrs. Cowey, York-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the executors to sell on the premises of the late Mrs. Cowey, York-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, at 11 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade, consisting of
Salad oils, pint and half-pint
Pint and quart pickles
Bottled fruits
Manilla cigars
Tea, sugar
Caster oil, mustard
Vinegar, sauces
Snuff, tobacco, honey
Salmon and lobsters, herrings
Jams, starch, blue, chocolate
Ground black and white pepper
Chocolate, pearl barley
Sago, arrowroot, spices
Loaf sugar, bath bricks
Paste and liquid blacking
Round box matches, tartaric acid
Yellow soap, Barrett's twist tobacco
Patent Belmont sperm candles
Oatmeal, split peas, whitlar.
FIXTURES.
Counter, shelving, scales, weights, &c.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Wardrobe and drawers
Chiffoniers
Square pianoforte, by Ramsay and Son
Pembroke and other tables
Cane-seated and horsehair chairs
Fenders and fire-irons
Small wardrobe, chest drawers
Iron bedsteads, mattresses
Washstands and furniture
Towel-horse, dressing-tables
Kitchen utensils.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Cart, Horse, and Harness, &c.
On the premises, Parramatta-street, opposite St. Benedict's.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 2nd June.

F. R. ISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises, Parramatta-street, opposite St. Benedict's, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., &c., consisting of Hair-seated couches, tables, washstands, dressing tables, chimney glasses, chairs, child's cot, engravings, sundries, &c.
Horse, cart, and harness.
Terms, cash.

NOTICE.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE, in consequence of the Races, from the 1st of June to MONDAY, the 7th June.
LANE COVE.
Two valuable Farms, Lane Cove Road, close to Pearce's celebrated orangery. The choicest land in the district.
POINT PIPER ESTATE.
Mr. Day's well-known Leasehold, Double Bay, containing 1½ acre, with dwelling-house, &c., &c.
GLEBE.
12 Years' Lease of Cottage, Broughton-street, Glebe.
☞ The above properties will be disposed of to the highest bidder on the 7th instant, to which date the sale is unavoidably postponed.
R. P. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.
George and Jamison streets, 1st June.

HAYMARKET.
VALUABLE CORNER ALLOTMENT at the Junction of Elizabeth and Campbell streets and Market-lane.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, at the corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable corner allotment, situate immediately at the junction of Elizabeth and Campbell streets, Haymarket, having a frontage of 66 feet to the former and 13 feet to the latter street, also a frontage of 65 feet to Maiden-lane.
☞ The above conspicuous corner is in a very crowded thoroughfare, opposite the Haymarket, and any description of premises built on it would with certainty command a first-rate business. It is perhaps one of the best unoccupied corner allotments in the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
To close a Partnership Account.
Chippendale.
Two Weatherboard Houses, Middle-street.
Title—unquestionable.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 11th June, at 11 o'clock,
Two weather-board houses, Nos. 11 and 13, situated on the east side of Middle-street, Chippendale, about 196 feet from Bank-street.
No. 11 contains front verandah and four rooms, plastered inside, and the front room papered.
No. 13 contains front verandah and three rooms.
. Water laid on.
They occupy an allotment of land having about 18 feet frontage to Middle-street, with a depth of about 54 feet.
☞ These two houses are in a very populous neighbourhood, where buildings of the class never want for tenants. They are just the thing for a small capitalist as a good investment, or a respectable labourer or mechanic requiring a home for himself.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

SNUG FREEHOLD, DOWLING-STREET, comprising two Houses, being Nos. 52 and 53 on the eastern side of that street.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
THOSE TWO COMFORTABLE HOUSES, situated in Dowling-street, nearly opposite to the junction of Little Woollomoolloo-street, being Nos. 52 and 53.
They are built of brick on stone foundations, with shingle roofs, fitted with cove spouts and down piping. They are two story buildings, with neat front balconies, and each house contains entrance hall, four rooms, and kitchen.
The walls are painted, and the principal rooms have corniced ceilings, register stoves, and ornamental side cupboards in the recesses. There is a good back yard to each house, with back entrance from a reserved lane. THE WATER IS LAID ON, in addition to which there is a good well in each yard.
☞ The above snug property is substantially built, and is in good order. The position is one of the most promising in Woollomoolloo, and the property will be found a most PAYING INVESTMENT.

In the Insolvent Estate of Owen Hewitt.
SHOALHAVEN—GREENHILLS.

THE NOWRA STEAM FLOUR MILL, adjoining the Government Reserve, and with deep water for vessels off the wharf, occupying an area of about one acre.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
For full particulars apply to Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, Solicitors, Castlereagh-street.
TERMS AT SALE.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
The NOWRA STEAM FLOUR MILL, situate at Greenhills, on the Shoalhaven River, immediately adjoining the town of Nowra.
The MILL is a substantial stone building, three stories high, with space for a fourth floor, fifty feet long and twenty feet wide in the clear, with massive foundations, and shingle roof. Immediately in front of the mill, and at a distance of only about 60 feet, is a SUBSTANTIAL STONE WHARF, with a depth of from 12 to 16 feet of water off it, so that vessels can load or unload almost at the mill door.
The ENGINE, quite new, is of 10 horse-power, with machinery, stones, dressing machine, &c. The boiler-house adjoins the engine-room, and is roofed with shingles.
A CAPITAL WELL OF WATER, affording a constant supply, and within the lift of the engine.
A LARGE SLAB HOUSE for the accommodation of the workmen.
The whole occupies an area of about ONE ACRE OF LAND, having about 316½ links frontage to the SHOALHAVEN RIVER.
☞ This mill has only been erected about three years, and is most substantially built. The timbers are of the very best hardwood, the main girders running through the mill.
It is capable of STORING 30,000 BUSHELS of grain and leave ample room for working.
A SAW MILL might be attached, to be worked by the same engine, and there are abundant facilities for procuring timber for such a purpose.
. Particular attention is requested to the position of this property. On the bank of the Shoalhaven River, the GREAT HIGHWAY OF THE DISTRICT, it commands both banks of the river from Greenhill Point to the head of navigation, with the steamers passing to and fro in the front of the mill, and water carriage (the cheapest description of carriage) at command.
MORT and CO. feel bound to recommend this property to the notice of practical millers and moderate capitalists, as it is certain to be sold a bargain.
PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
. The steamer leaves Sydney regularly every Tuesday and Friday evening for Shoalhaven, so that parties desirous of inspecting the property prior to the sale have every facility for doing so.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
Together with
THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
And the SHOP ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THEATRE.

Forming one large block of buildings close to the CORNER of KING and CASTLEREAGH STREETS, in the CITY OF SYDNEY.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to submit for unreserved sale, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE SPLENDID PILE OF BUILDINGS, situate almost in the heart of the city, and occupying, as per deed, all that allotment of land situate in the city of Sydney, and parish of St. James, allotment No. 16 of section 36, and bounded on the east by Castlereagh-street, bearing north 4 degrees, west 94 links; on the north by allotment No. 17, bearing west 2 degrees 15 minutes south, 300 links; on the west by allotments Nos. 11 and 12, bearing south 4 degrees east, 90½ links; and on the south by allotments Nos. 13, 14, and 15, bearing east 1 degree 15 minutes north, 296½ links.
☞ The Prince of Wales is, without exception, the largest theatre in the Australian colonies, and, since its erection, has almost invariably been selected as the only building in Sydney affording sufficient accommodation for our great political or other large meetings, our public entertainments, balls, dinners, concerts, &c.
The buildings are of the most massive construction, being of heavy brick walls upon stone foundations.
In front of the Theatre is a HANDSOME PORTICO, so that carriages can set down immediately under cover. The entrance is also spacious, and the whole of the arrangements of the building excellent. In addition to the Theatre (alone a SPLENDID SOURCE OF INCOME), there are the LARGE HOTEL on the north side, and the SHOP on the south side, which complete the pile. The rental for the whole, at the lowest estimate, may be safely put down at from £2000 to £2500 PER YEAR, the Theatre alone having at one time yielded the former amount.
To suppose that a city of the extent and population of Sydney cannot support two theatres is too ridiculous an idea to be commented upon.
The above property is now in the market for UNRESERVED SALE. The attention of capitalists is on that account especially

HOMEBUSH RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE meet of the Metropolitan Turf commenced yesterday, and, altogether, we must say, under favourable circumstances, the only drawback being that the course was somewhat heavy after the late soaking rains.

It is true that the recent occurrence of the match between Lauristina and Veno, (and following quick upon its heels, the Liverpool meeting,) had to a certain extent dulled the edge of appetite amongst our sportsmen. There was also to be considered that though the list of entrances was a meritorious one, yet the absence from it of a number of veteran favourites, who had faded, not into forgetfulness, but repose, perhaps rendered the attractions of the course less exciting than they would otherwise have been. This, however, can relate only to the *settled* sporting people; and, perhaps, it was counterbalanced by the uncertainty which the shadow of the numerous "dark horses" cast over the coming events.

The weather was most favourable, and notwithstanding there have been many holidays lately, there was an evident determination among a large number of our citizens to visit Homebush, the trains from an early hour being well filled, but not to crowding, up to the time of the starting of the special train, shortly after 10, which added greatly to the throng.

The Governor General and suite were early on the course, attended by several leading members of both Houses of Parliament.

The road, which used to be the scene of so much agreeable excitement, was, of course, comparatively quiet. Still there was enough of life on it to waken vivid reminiscenses of the past. There were numerous cabs, several dashing omnibuses, not a few private carriages, gigs, curricles, and tandems—not quite equal to a "Derby-day" on the road to Epsom—but still very respectable for a colonial metropolis which boasts of a "rail" within half-a-mile of the course.

The principal excitement attendant on the races was as to the relative merits of Mr. Redwood's beautiful black mare Zingara and Lauristina: the performances of other entered horses also creating not a little speculation.

We subjoin an account of the running:—

First Race.—The Australian Plate, of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each; 5 sovereigns forfeit; for all ages; twice round the course. Entrance, 5 sovereigns. Second horse to receive 30 sovereigns from the stakes.

Mr. Redwood's bk. m. Zingara, aged (W. Cutts) 1
Rowe's b. g. Gratis, aged (Higgerson) 2
Rose's b. m. Lauristina, 4 years .... dr.
Ford's b. g. Newbold, 6 years .... dr.

At starting, Gratis took the lead, and kept it till the turn, coming down the hill, at the second round, when Zingara shot a-head, till near the winning-post; Higgerson, however, by good jockeyship, brought in Gratis a dead heat. This was a splendid race, the pace slow during the first round; the second being much improved. Time, 5 minutes 29 seconds. It having been arranged between parties that the prize should be divided, Zingara walked over the second time. Zingara was the favourite, and the disappointment was great that she did not win on the first event.

Second Race.—The St. Leger, of 150 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each added; for all 3 year olds. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs. Second horse to receive 25 sovereigns; third, his stakes. Entrance, £7 10s.

Mr. Redwood's b. c. Chevalier (Snell) 1
J. J. Roberts' c. c. Coronation 2
De Mestre's b. c. Mariner
Rowe's br. f. Madame Reform
R. H. Roberts' r. c. Swindler.

There were six entrances for this event, but only five horses ran, Templar having been drawn. Chevalier was the favourite. After a false start, the horses were got off pretty well together, Madame Reform leading, with Coronation and Mariner waiting on; but at the rise of the hill Chevalier speedily outstripped all his competitors, and won easy. Time: 3 minutes 1½ seconds.

Third Race.—The Trial Stakes of 100 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added (no forfeit); for all two-year olds; one mile. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs. Second horse to receive 20 sovereigns; third, his stakes. Entrance, £5.

Mr. M'Gowan's b. f. Jessina 1
P. Ward's g. c. Glaucus 2
Atkinson's c. f. Miss Louie 3
De Mestre's c. f. Lelia 4

Won with ease, almost in a canter, by Jessina.

Fourth Race.—The Homebush Handicap, of 100 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, two sovereigns forfeit; for all ages; one and a-half mile. Five sovereigns entrance for all acceptors. Second horse to receive 25 sovereigns.

Mr. Rose's b. m. Lauristina, 8 st. 11 lbs. (Snell) 1
Redwood's b. m. Zingara, 9 st. 2 lbs 2
C. Roberts's, jun., Dora, 8 st. 10 lbs. .... dr.
De Clouett's Stumpy, 8 st. 5 lbs. .... dr.
White's Clifton, 8 st. .... dr.
Ford's b. g. Newbold, 8 st. 10 lbs.
Rowe's c. g. Trojan, 7 st. 13 lbs.

This was the great race of the day—the contest resting between Zingara and Lauristina, the latter being the favourite. Zingara took the lead, but shortly gave place to the favourite mare, which came in the winner, after a severe struggle, by little more than a length, hard pressed by Zingara. Time, 2 minutes, 58 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The City Plate, of 100 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each; for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards, 2 sovereigns forfeit; twice round and a distance. Entrance 5 sovereigns for all acceptors. Second horse to receive 25 sovereigns.

Mr. Siggie's c. g. Ben Bolt, 9st. 1
Redwood's c. m. Zoe, 9st. 5lbs 2
Rowe's Gratis, 9st. 9lbs. .... dr.
C. Robert's, sen., West Australian, 7st. 4lbs .... dr.
C. Robert's, jun., Euroka, 8st. 9lbs.
F. Ward's Egg, 7st.
M'Gowan's Splietta, 7st. 10lbs
Rowe's Attila, 8st. 2lbs.

At the start, Ben Bolt jumped off with the lead, which he msaintained throughout, being hard pushed by Zoe; and in this order they came to the winning post, the others all in a ruck. Time: 5 minutes 40 seconds. The result took every one by surprise, Zoe being decidedly the favourite.

This brought the day's sport to a close, without accident of any kind: all the arrangements on the course having been carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. The ground was well kept by a party of the mounted police, who escorted his Excellency from Sydney.

MEADOW LEE.—A site has been fixed upon for a village to be called "Meadow Lee," at the undermentioned place, and copies of the approved plan have been deposited for public information at the Surveyor General's Office, in Sydney, and at the Police Office, Bathurst, viz.—At Meadow Flat, in the parish of Falnash, county of Roxburgh.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.—One of the most extraordinary cases ever heard of has come before the Court of Bankruptcy. On the 15th of March an adjudication was made, under a petition presented against Thomas Morse, landlord of the Chester Arms, Bunhill-row, who, it will be remembered figured, conspicuously as a defendant in the action for breach of promise of marriage, recently brought against him by Miss Gardiner, of Ludgate-hill. It will be remembered the bankrupt, who visited a public-house at Old Ford, courted the barmaid, and ultimately married Mrs. Landella, the landlady of the house. The object of the bankrupt appears to have been to deprive Miss Gardiner of her damages, she being (with the costs of the trial) the principal creditor. The petitioning creditor is Mr. Thorburn, wine merchant, of Thames-street, and whose debt is £290 for wine supplied and money lent. Among the several creditors are Messrs. Thorne, Messrs. Reid and Co., Messrs. Huggins, and Messrs. Field, the brewers. The bankrupt, who had been in Whitecross-street prison about a month, shortly before his incarceration disposed of the "Chester Arms," and it was believed that he had part of the proceeds in his possession; besides which it was reported he was prosecuting a claim for £20,000. The bankrupt, after his imprisonment, became very ill, and on Thursday last an application was made to the Commissioner to discharge the bankrupt, and Mr. T. J. Stubbs of No 46, Moorgate-street, for the petitioning creditor, did not oppose the application. The Commissioner, commiserating with the bankrupt in his unfortunate position, ordered his immediate release; but while the papers for his discharge were being prepared at Mr. Stubbs' office a message reached that gentleman that the bankrupt was rapidly sinking. On receipt of this information, Mr. Stubbs, accompanied by Mr. Pringle, attorney for the bankrupt, started for the prison, but on their arrival found the bankrupt insensible, and within three hours the bankrupt expired. Mr. Stubbs then suggested a search for property, and on one being instituted, upwards of £1000 in gold and notes were found concealed in a cash-box under the bankrupt's pillow. The effects of this seizure will probably be that not only will all the creditors be paid in full, including the young lady who recovered damages, but there will be a surplus of £500 to hand over to Mrs. Morse, already possessed in her own right of between £9000 and £10,000. The most distressing part of the affair is that a son by a former marriage, about twenty years of age, is left penniless, not being entitled to any of the benefits arising from the seizure.

PUBLICANS' LICENSING BILL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is no doubt quite possible that an hon. member of the Legislative Assembly, whose interest it is to ingratiate himself with a particular class, and thereby secure their votes and interest at some future election, may, under an obscure and uninteresting title, introduce, and pass through the House, a bill highly beneficial to the class whose good will he seeks to obtain—but most unjust and injurious to the community at large; and I think that the public generally are much indebted to any one whose watchfulness serves to detect, and place before them, any proposed legislative enactment which would seriously interfere with their comfort and convenience.

Such, I believe to be the nature of the bill introduced by Mr. Dalley under the sanction and patronage of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and entitled, "A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the licensing of Public-houses, and the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors," and we are indebted to Mr. W. Clarke for calling attention to it through the medium of the press.

Mr. Clarke's letter alludes only to the injurious effect such an enactment would have upon the interests of the wine and spirit merchants and country storekeepers, and these gentlemen have some days ago prepared a petition to the Legislative Assembly in opposition to the bill; but it appears to me that such a measure would most seriously affect the interests of almost every respectable member of the community of limited income. I can scarcely imagine that a bill like this can possibly pass through a second reading of the Assembly; but "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," and it is on this account that I am induced to trespass upon your columns. It would occupy too much of your space were I to refer to all the objectionable clauses in the proposed act: I will therefore confine myself to one or two, which, I cannot doubt, if duly considered and rightly understood, must prove fatal to the bill.

I find that under the head "Terms," the word "liquors" is to be understood to imply "any fermented or spirituous liquor, or any mixed liquor partly fermented or partly spirituous." The effect of such a clause would be to prevent any one from importing on his own account, or receiving a consignment of ale or porter, either in wood or in bottle, without paying the extravagant license fee of £50 per annum. Surely such an enactment can never receive the consent of the chosen representatives of the people.

But the second clause, to which I propose to refer, is the one which stands as No. 5 on the second page of the bill, by which it is proposed to be enacted that, even after paying the license fee of £50, no wine or spirit merchant, &c., shall sell in quantities less than *five* gallons *of any one* description of liquor. This is the clause peculiarly iniquitous, and the one which, if passed, would be most injurious to the community at large. What would be the effect of such a law as this? Why, it would compel every man whose means prevent him from buying his wine, spirits, or beer in considerable quantities, either to go without altogether or to resort to a public-house for them.

I think I am correct in assuming that a very large portion of the community cannot afford to buy these luxuries except in limited quantities, and shall they be compelled to deny themselves "in toto," or embrace the alternative of paying the publicans' price for the inferior or adulterated article so often sold at public-houses? I might enlarge upon the impolicy of driving respectable men to public-houses, because the law will not allow them to enjoy their glass of wine or ale at their own firesides; but to do so would occupy too much of your space, and besides I feel confident that the gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, if fairly warned of its pernicious tendency, will never allow such an iniquitous bill to become the law of the land.

C. C. L.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I notice with deep regret that on Friday, the 4th instant, the "Publicans' Licensing Bill" is to be brought forward for its second reading, and I trust the honorable members of the House, who have the interest of large bodies of people whom they represent (including their own) at heart, will at once see the necessity of strongly opposing such a ridiculous enactment coming into force; I am necessitated to use the diction "*ridiculous*," for I really think its true meaning is quite applicable to the mover's ideas. I have been for many years greatly interested with all the inland towns of note, being a most extensive supplier to the principal storekeepers, &c., including my possessions of land.

If the proposition of Mr. Dalley's would in any way have a desirable effect, then I should think the honorable and learned member due to all praise; but as my opinion, combined with the principal merchants of the city is otherwise, I hope the interest of the leading portion will be taken into consideration, and the bill thrown out. I saw a requisition most numerously signed, to which I willingly placed my name; the object was for the old enactment to continue in force. I think the storekeepers of the leading towns in the interior are a far more influential body than the publicans, and by preventing them to dispose of spirituous liquors in less than five gallons would greatly affect their general trade, and would not in any way benefit the publicans. I could occupy a large space in your valuable journal in reference to the above subject, but feeling confident the matter will seriously be considered by the members of the House, I shall not trespass further on your general desire to accommodate all persons interested. Hoping you will allow the few lines I have written to appear in your widely circulated paper,

I remain, yours most obediently,
A MERCHANT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The Publicans' Licensing Act, which proposes to give the tavern keepers of the colony the hours of from eight to ten o'clock p.m. on the Sabbath Day for the disposal of their exhilarating wares, is quietly passing through the Legislature, almost without one dissatisfied growl on the part of priest, Press, or people being expressed on the measure. With the exception of a penny-trumpet flourish from the Temperance Alliance, in the shape of a petition from that august body to the colonial Legislature, and an attempt at another petition by the Lord's Day Observance Society, no effort has been made to marshal our hosts of philanthropists and patriots, or other good folks, in opposition to this somewhat questionable bill. Surely the tradesmen of New South Wales are a generous body of men, seeing they are willing to bestow upon the licensed victuallers the exclusive privilege of Sunday trading. Where is the necessity for adding these two hours to the time already allowed on the Sunday for opening our taverns? Will such evening's entertainment fit our workmen and mechanics for their Monday morning's duties? Do our reverends of the bench find their magisterial exercises so light and pleasant that they are desirous of increasing the number of applicants for their corrective interference? Have our police so little to do that more work must be found for the unemployed peace preservers? And are our religious men so absorbed in their "glorious mission" that they cannot consider the measure? One trembles to see the indifference on the part of all classes to a measure so likely to be fraught with evil consequences as the one in contemplation.

This is not a question merely for advocates of a Maine Law, ultra-teetotallers, or Sabbath observance fanatics, but one for fathers and mothers, husbands and wives—that their precious ones may be plucked from the snare; it is for our social reformers that their best purposes be not prostrated; and it is for lovers of their country, whether native or adopted, that the life of a rising nation may not dribble out through the tap of a beer cask or the neck of a gin bottle.

Thanking you for the space allotted to these rough and ready utterances,

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,
* * * *

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is with much pleasure indeed I observe that the public mind has been aroused by the dreadful scourge contemplated in the additional facilities for the licensed victuallers to sell with unrestricted hands that bane to the moral and social good of our fellow creatures. I refer to the bill now before the Legislative Assembly introduced by Mr. Dalley, called the Licensed Victuallers' Consolidation Act, or some such term, which is not content that the public-houses shall be open for six days in the week, and that from four o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock at night, but thus that lost man must be further helped to degradation, and the Sabbath Day, ordered by the Almighty to be kept holy, shall be desecrated still more than old enactments have caused it to be, by the liberty this bill proposes. That the *Sabbath afternoon* may be devoted, by *legal enactment*, in a *Christian country*, to drinking and rioting. It is high time indeed that Christian men should make a stand against such a sin, and not allow their Creator's laws to be thus trampled on—but one and all oppose this bill, and say, not man but God shall be obeyed.—"Remember to keep holy the Sabbath Day."

A CITIZEN.

1st June.

THE MODEL FARM.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I see it is proposed to devote 150 acres of land and £11,000 of money to establish what is called a model farm. It may be of little use for me to say anything against the project, for it is favoured by the great, and will be sustained by some who are always willing to pay a liberal price for such gracious favours as the great alone can bestow. Dissent or doubt may be regarded as akin to heresy or treason, and it is feared that in these times the dread of defamation shuts many a man's mouth, while it opens many a purse which would otherwise be closed. Thank goodness, however, we are not all under the same influence, and common people are yet allowed to speak out, and to say what would be indiscreet in any of the quality. Notwithstanding the decided opinions of Governor and Ministers—and notwithstanding, too, the example of Victoria, America, and other places, I beg leave to suggest that it is possible the proposed model farm will never do any good.

The establishment of model farms has been a fashionable amusement, and a rivalry among the gentry of England ever since Prince Albert took to it, and perhaps long before. But as yet not one of those pretty garden-like farms has produced any result beneficial to the public or to the farmer. It has indeed been proved over and over again that a farm may be made to look very like a garden without being near so profitable as a garden. It has been proved that large and excellent crops can be raised on land which no practical farmer would attempt to cultivate. But then they were raised at a cost which would ruin any mere farmer. You may grow very good wheat on the tops of houses, and potatoes at the bottom of a coal pit, but you must not mind the expense. To people who raise crops for the fun of the thing, or for the honour of surmounting extraordinary difficulties, expense is a matter of no consequence. To spend, according to the scheme of the Society, from seventy to a hundred pounds per acre on land in the shape of improvements, may perhaps be the right way to do what no working farmer does. But as his object is profit, not fun, and not glory, it is not likely that he will imitate a model which would very soon bring him into the Insolvent Court.

Little as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society appears to know of farming more than common farmers, the members seem to be quite aware that no return is to be expected from the first outlay. We are told so by one speaker, who yet, most inconsistently, tells us that the object of the farm is to show that a fair expenditure in land brings a fair return for the capital laid out on it. If such were the object, it seems an extraordinary mode of showing it to sink so much unproductive capital on the farm. If the farmer can do without such expensive improvements, the way to convince him would be to show that the model farm can do without them.

As for the experiments from which so much is promised, it is impossible to form any opinion without knowing what they are to be. If the Society means to try whether harvesting can be made to fall due about the middle of winter, or anything of that sort, why don't the members try it on their own farms—if they have any? It is for their own benefit, or to gratify their own curiosity, and the country ought not to be asked to pay the piper. Manures, machines, new plants, may all be tried, and in fact are all tried, without burdening the country with a mere toy—a toy only fit for the very wealthy, willing to pay any price for summer fruit in winter, and for the admiration and envy of their poorer neighbours.

The model farm may become, for a few years, an ornament to Parramatta, but it will be useless to the colony, and in fact useful to none save the few who have situations on it, and to the privileged few who may delight in it as a show and a plaything. The means required to establish it, prove that it can never be a model fit for the imitation of others. To talk of nick-nackeries in farming, at a time when we cannot get hands enough to keep down weeds or maintain fences, seems sufficiently unwise. But to waste the resources of the colony on such trifling, in a place where men are ruining soul and body by cutting and flogging miserable cattle along roads which are a reproach upon all the ornaments of the metropolis, is peculiarly aggravating.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

29th May, 1858.

THE GALLOWS TREE.

Hurrah! for the gallows, so grim and old,
Hurrah! for the gallows tree,
Who rears his head on the prison front,
And chimes with dismal glee—
A jolly old English institute,
A thing of the olden time,
As he airs himself in the morning mist,
And creaks out his jubilant rhyme.
Hurrah! for the gallows, so gaunt and old,
Hurrah! for the gallows tree;
I laugh as I look at the gaping crowd,
There's plenty more work for me.

Hazza! hazza! for the jolly sight,
Huzza! for the merry show,
The chapiain and sheriff all standing above,
The policemen ranged below.
The theatre plays, where men feign death,
Are well for women and boys,
But to see a man dying in writhing pain
Is the bravest and sternest of joys.

The parson he stands in the neighbouring church,
And he preaches to souls fourscore,
How Jesus reprieved the condemned one, and bade
Her go forth and sin no more.
But I preach a sermon in front of the gaol,
And a brave congregation have I,
For I show them a man's last agonised throes,
And his last faint choking cry.

The Ashiful sits in his opera stall,
And looks on the last new pas
And applauds Cerito's aerial bounds,
And her graceful entrechats;
My Ashiful stands with staring eyes
In the street all muddy and wet,
While my figurant dances his horrible dance,
His convulsive pirouette.

A government tutor am I, and when
I am advertised to preach,
Thousands of scholars flock to hear
The moral lessons I teach.
They are most of them promising pupils and apt,
And I look with a fatherly eye
As the dear rogues pick pockets in front of the stage
Where the man is about to die.

My cousin, the rack, he has long been dead,
My father, the axe, is gone,
But the brave old gallows outlives them all,
And stands in his glory alone.
They feel I'm a sort of time-hallowed abuse,
And they don't like to let me go,
So they give me a woman or man now and then,
To keep up the merry old show.

I laugh in my sleeve sometimes, when I think
What a farce it is to see
How ashamed the officials are, ha! ha!
Of their jolly old gallows tree;
They drag me out of the lock-up shed,
And fix me up in the sight,
And hasten me down when I've choked the man,
And hurry me out of sight.

Then flourish the gallows, the drop, and the rope,
And the rest of the horrible show—
The prostration, the terror, the pallid despair,
The leap and the quivering throe;
And hurrah! for the emblem of English law,
The old constitutional tree;
And when next there's a man to be choked like a dog,
There'll be work for the hangman and me.
Hurrah! for the gallows, so gaunt and old,
Hurrah! for the gallows tree;
I laugh as I look at the gaping crowd,
There's plenty more work for me.

Sydney, May, 1858. C. J. W.

CARROLL.—22nd and 24th May: Bay mare, MI near shoulder, 1 near rump. Bay mare, 7S near shoulder, like BB near saddle. Grey horse foal, unbranded, 18 months old. Bay horse, blaze off hind fetlock white, like 99 near shoulder, BB near saddle. Bay mare, 4- over 2S near shoulder, GG over 4 near side saddle. Bay horse, hind feet white, collar or pack saddle marked, HS near shoulder, AH off shoulder, lump on nose. Brown mare near fore and hind foot white, crippled, 5 over M near shoulder. Black mare, JMD conjoined near shoulder. Black horse, WM with N under near shoulder. Brown mare, snip, AM off shoulder, 7 off side saddle. Bay horse, near hind leg white, small star, square tail, 8 in diamond near shoulder, saddle marked. Bay horse, large star, saddle marked, 8 off shoulder. Chesnut filly, brand not legible, apparently on near shoulder. To be sold on 24th June.

PROSPECT.—27th May:—Red and white heifer, no visible brand. Red and white heifer, no brand visible. Red and white poley heifer, no brand visible. Red and white poley heifer, bumble foot, no brand visible. Red and white heifer, no brand visible. Black and white heifer, no brand visible. To be sold 23rd of June.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN PASHLEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased wife, MARY ANN—to move from his residence, Upper Fort-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, June 2.

NEW COMPOSITIONS for Piano.—Home, Sweet Home, by Thalberg; The Last Rose of Summer, by Mendelssohn; Fantasia on Il Trovatore by Vera; songs, without words, for piano and violin, by Mendelssohn. W. H. PALING, piano and music warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square.

PAPERHANGINGS of every description, wholesale and retail, of the newest patterns, at BEAHAN'S English and French Paperhanging Depot, 168, Pitt-street, six doors north of King-street.

FOR SALE, a fine healthy Lioness. ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

MRS. SPRIES respectfully invites the attention of her kind friends and the public in general to a very superior assortment of millinery, just landed, per ship Dawston, now ready for inspection, consisting of some splendid bridal and other bonnets, as worn by Her Majesty and the Court on the marriage of the Princess Royal. Also, some very choice fashionable richly trimmed velvet, silk, satin, and fancy bonnets, likewise turbans, headdresses, and dress caps. Also, a large assortment of splendid flowers, wreaths, drops, head-wreaths, with feathers, in ostrich plumes, marabouts, &c. Girls' and boys' felt hats, richly trimmed in a variety of colours. Babies' embroidered cashmere hoods, cloaks, &c., and some very superior ladies' mourning bonnets, with a variety of fancy articles. 169, George-street, 3 doors from Hunter-street.

SELLING OFF at Cost Price, Birds, Glass Shades, Opossum Rugs, Cabinets, Bird Cages, Shells, &c. ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street.

AMERICAN PEGGED BOOTS.—Just landed, 55 cases strong American pegged knee boots, and 20 cases superior red top Hungarian ditto, clump soles. At E. VICKERY'S, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 305, George-street.

PARTIES FURNISHING will find a large assortment of Furnishing Ironmongery, plated and britannia metal ware, earthenware, glass, &c., at C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street South, eight doors below Bathurst-st.

STOVES.—Register, Half-Register, and Elliptic, Kent and gothic ball stoves. C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street South.

PATENT MAIL AXLES, Gig Springs, Coach Springs, coachmakers' pins, &c. C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street South.

NOTICE to BLACKSMITHS and Wheelwrights.—
B-llows, assorted sizes
Warranted anvils and vices
Stocks and dies
Bolts and nuts
Steel, bar iron, paints, &c.
The above always on hand, and will be sold at the very lowest prices.
C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street South.

EARTHENWARE.—Now landing, a fresh assortment. Country buyers should not lose this opportunity of sorting up their stocks. C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a Town Cob, broken in to saddle or harness. Warranted. Apply to F. LARTER, 80, South Head Road.

ORANGES for SALE.—600 dozen, fit for shipment. Apply No. 183, Sussex-street, next door to the Labour-in-Vain public-house.

PUMPKINS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for SALE. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, commission agent. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

TURNING LATHE for SALE, at the cheap Iron Bedstead Manufactory, 300, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Invoices of
Saddles, by Adams, of Walsall, including saddlers' tools, &c.
Earthenware, Challinor and Co.'s
Shirts, blue serge, assorted
Framed engravings, published by Ackermann
Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Canvas, navy, assorted Nos.
Arsenic, 1 cwt., and 3 cwt. kegs
Beer, Byass', pints and quarts
Port wine, Hunt's very old, quarter-casks and cases
Corks, assorted.
GEORGE WERE, HEARDER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

NOTICE.
800 dozen Robert B. Byass's Ale and Porter, in splendid condition.
50 cases gin and hollands, best brands, ditto ditto.
The undersigned will sell by retail on the counter, the above articles, as follows:—
2 bottles ale and porter, 2s. 6d.
2 pint bottles ale and porter, 1s. 9d.
4 ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.
4 ditto ditto, 3s. 3d.
6 ditto ditto, 6s. 6d.
6 ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.
12 ditto ditto, 12s.
12 ditto ditto, 8s.
GIN AND HOLLANDS.
2 bottles, 9s.
4 ditto, 17s.
8 ditto, 32s.
12 ditto, 45s.
15 ditto, 54s.
By JOHN LANNOY, Petty's Family Hotel, Churchhill.
Terms, cash, over the counter.

CITY MARKET GARDEN, Burke-street, Surry Hills. Established 1838.—JOHN BAPTIST offers for SALE the undermentioned choice and extensive collection of Fruit Trees, cultivated at his Gardens this season, 1858. The stock on hand, upon inspection, will be found to be unrivalled in the colony. All orders will be punctually attended to, and trees are packed carefully for the interior or neighbouring colonies. Cuttings of Dessert and Wine Grapes. Lemon, Peach, Pear, and other stocks for grafting on reasonable terms.

LIST OF FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.
Ripstone Pippin
Alexander
Winter Pearmain
Golden Harvey
Cornish Gillifl wer
Lord Nelson
Wheeler's Russett
Downton Pippin
Russett Nonpareil
Early Summer
Mobb's Codlin
Nonsuch
Brown Russett
Mobb's Royal
Stone Pippins
French Crabb
Knight's Golden Pippin
Stubbard's codlin
Blenheim orange
Hawthornden
Silver russett
Hollow-crowned Pippin
Red Caldwell
Golden Pippin
Newtown Pippin
Red Streak.
PEARS.
Early China
Chasmontel
Windsor
Verlain
Orasane
Napoleon
Williams Bonchrition
Beurre de Capiamont
Brown Beurre
Jargonelle
Golden Beurre
Bishop's Thumb
Pound Pear
Black Achan
Urodale's St. Germain
Summer Bonchrition
Beurre Diel
Winter Nelis
Early Crawford
Moor Fowl Egg
Calebasse Grosse
Orange Bergamot
Summer Bergamot
Beurre Role
Beurre Rance
Winter Bonchritien
Maria Louisa
Josephine
Swan's Egg
Catillac
Golden Bergamot
Gansells Bergamot
Autumn Bergamot
Green Chisel.
PEACH.
Early Newington
Royal George
White Newington
Mignonne
White Newington
Montabon
Milton
Noblesse
Superb
Excellent
Merchant Campbell
Hybrid China.
NECTARINE.
Roman
Newington
Scarlett
Elruge
Weeping.
APRICOTS.
Moorpark
Turkey
Hemskirke
Temple
Kaisha
Pale Superb.
CHERRY.
May Duke
White heart
Bleeding ditto
Black ditto
Morelle
Amber Heart
Arch Duke
Heart of Midlothian
Claremont
Kentish.
PLUMS.
Orleans
Late Black
Coe's Late Red
Washington
Coe's Golden Drop
Green Gage
Early American
Magnum Bonum
Lawrence Orleans
Violet Hantave
Purple Gage
Formosa
Reine Claude
Kirk's Golden Yellow
Blue Gage
Goliah
Early Perdigon.
ORANGE.
Bahia, or Navel
Maltese, or Blood
St. Michael
Emperor
Rio
Poor Man's
Sellctta
Mandarin
Seville
Chinese Pot
Myrtle Leaved
Seedling, fine.
LEMONS.
Persian, or sweet
Bergamot
Lisbon
Common.
CITRONS.
Bergamot
Common
Shad dock.
WEST INDIAN LIME.
FIGS.
Smyrna
Brown Ischia.
GUAVAS.
White
Purple
Aromatics
Catley's large purple.
MULBERRYS.
Black
Chinese
Cape.
WALNUT.
SPANISH CHESNUT.
QUINCE
POMEGRANATE.
ROSE APPLE.
CUSTARD APPLE.
MEDLAR.
BANANA.
CURRANTS.
Red
White
Black.
FILBERT.
RASPBERRIES.
GOOSEBERRIES.
VINES.
Wantage
Black Frontignan
White Frontignan
Grizzly Frontignan
Red Frontignan
Black Damascus
Blanquette
Verdilho
Black Prince
Black Hamburgh
Ulliade
Muscat of Alexandria
Tokay
Raisin des Dames.

Also an extensive collection of ornamental trees and shrubs, flowering plants, flower and vegetable seeds.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect the gardens, where they can select from upwards of twenty thousand well established potted plants.

Lucerne seed, asparagus and rhubard plants.
Sydney, June 1st, 1858.

FOR SALE.—Good brown Harness Leather, at LEWIS H. SMITH'S, saddler, 539, Brickfield-hill.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—For SALE, a Set of Blacksmiths' Tools, Bellows, &c. Apply 210 (late 137), Sussex-street.

TEA.—For SALE, 61 Half-chests, at cheap prices. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

THE AMERICAN COOK STOVE.—Experience has established this stove as the best adapted, particularly in the bush, to colonial wants; its principles are fast superseding the olden cooking stoves in the United Kingdom, and will fulfil the strongest recommendation. F. E. ROBINSON has much pleasure in calling attention to his large stock, just received, of newest patented makes, very complete, and warranted. A liberal allowance to wholesale purchasers. Stoves carefully packed to all parts. Stove fixing always on hand. 486, George-street.

JAVA RICE.—In Mats of 50 lbs., clean and good sample, for SALE, by MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

PORK.—Irish Pork in Barrels of 100 lbs.—superior quality, for SALE, by MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

HOPS.—Fresh Hops, just landing, for SALE, by MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.—In Bales of 220 each, now landing, and for SALE, by MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Macnamara's Wharf.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.

Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.

Please refer to prices below:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (as other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and breese, all at equally low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings for engineers and blacksmiths, at a very low figure.
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.

The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be very moderate.

To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.

WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N.B.—Right hand side.

TO IRONMONGERS.—For SALE, a well-established General Ironmongery Business, in a leading thoroughfare in Sydney. The stock, although not extensive, is well assorted, and can be taken at a valuation, or at an amount to be agreed on between the vendor and purchaser. Principals only will be treated with; and further particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

EDWARD SALAMON, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, Several splendid Building Allotments, suitable for genteel residences, being a portion of the Ormonde House Estate, Paddington, four of which have frontages of 26 feet to the South Head Road, by a depth of 115 feet, all the other allotments having a greater depth. The elevated position of the allotments commands an uninterrupted view of the harbour and surrounding scenery. A plan may be seen, and all other particulars obtained on application to T. COWLISHAW, Surry Hills.

WANTED TO RENT, a Sheep or Cattle Station, in good working order, for the term of three, five, or seven years, by an experienced person.

Apply, stating particulars, to
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE—GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE (13) Blocks of Land, 150 to 120 miles from Rockhampton. The country is very superior, well suited for sheep, and watered in all seasons. 72, Sussex-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a good Run, in the Maranoa District; myall and salt bush country.
72, Sussex-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE a Run in the Burnett District, with
7500 good sheep.
The improvements are very complete, and the country good and well watered.
72, Sussex-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have a nice Station in New England for SALE, with
5000 sheep.
The improvements are all a person could desire, and the run of more than average quality.
72, Sussex-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have two Blocks of good Land for SALE, in the Lachlan District. The country is salt bush. The water can be easily made permanent.
72, Sussex-street.

A FEW VACANCIES at Montague House, 2, Church-hill, Sydney, Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen.

APARTMENTS. Furnished, North Shore. Respectable and pleasantly situated. Application at the Post Office, North Shore.

A RESPECTABLE MAN can board and reside at 19 Francis-street, near the Racecourse.

A LARGE ROOM on the ground floor, also, a Furnished Bedroom, to LET, No. 1, Bligh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-st, near Park-street, terms moderate. Stabling if required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, 58, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for three or four respectable young Men, at 760, George-street, near Haymarket.

BOARD and LODGING, £1 per week, at No. 5, Hosking-place.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, corner of Hunter and Macquarie streets. Terms, Mr. MEWBURN, 8 Hunter-st.

CREMORNE GARDENS—CREMORNE.—The present proprietor being compelled by professional engagements to relinquish business, these favourite and attractive grounds and premises are now TO LET. Apply to C. B. HIME, Offices of Egan and Son, George-street. N.B.—Principals only treated with.

CLEVELAND-STREET, REDFERN.—To LET, a good House in the above street, at present occupied by George Pownall, Esq. The house consists of eight rooms, and is nearly opposite St. Paul's Church. Ap